THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE MENACE OF A FOOD TRUST

IS THE DAY APPROACHING when the American people must eat out of the hands of the Chicago packers, or starve? This startling, even sensational, question is forced upon the attention of Congress and the press by the Federal Trade Commission's report to the President on its investigation of the meat industry. This report convinces the St. Louis *Republic*, published in a meat-packing center, that "the Government should provide itself with sufficient power to dominate the food dominators." Several months ago, while the investigation was under way, it was predicted by Francis J. Heney, counsel for the commission, that within ten years, and probably within five years, the five big packers will control the entire food-supply of the country—that is to say, all of it that enters into interstate commerce—and will be able to charge whatever prices they like. Now the commission's official report affirms that "an approaching packer domination of all important foods in this country and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty unless fundamental action is taken to prevent it." Already, so this report informs us, the "Big Five" of the Chicago meat-packers, jointly or separately, hold interests in 762 companies, producing or dealing in 775 commodities. A further idea of the colossal business done by these five concerns is supplied by a glance at their own annual reports, which show gross sales last year amounting to $3,217,000,000. Through their grip on the hide market, says the commission, these five have it in their power to regulate the price of shoes; they control 87 per cent. of the production of lard-compounds and lard-substitutes, 82 per cent. of the cattle-slaughtering, "at least half of the poultry, eggs, and cheese in the main channels of interstate commerce," and nearly one-third of the country's output of refined cottonseed-oil. Ninety per cent. of the refrigerator-cars in the United States belong to them, and they are rapidly extending their control, according to the commission, over such curiously incongruous commodities as breakfast-foods, chicken-feed, fruit, canned vegetables, banjo-strings, curled hair, pepsin, washing-powders, soda-fountain supplies, rice, and salmon. In addition, there are scores of by-products of the slaughter-house of which they have had a monopoly for years.

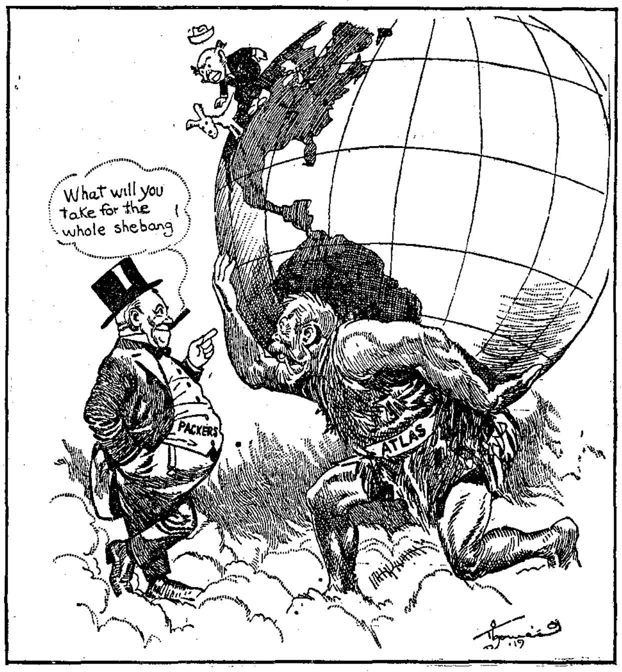
Some of the Trade Commission's charges are repeated in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States, which recites that the packers enjoy a superior service by the railroads at lower rates than the wholesale grocers pay for ordinary service. This has come about, we are told, through the special service granted the packers' pedler- and refrigerator-cars, designed for the rapid distribution of fresh meat. After these special facilities were established, and branch houses opened in various trade centers, says the petition, the packers secured special tariffs from the railroads permitting them to ship in these cars soap, cheese, rice, canned goods, and dozens of other articles of food. The conclusion of the wholesale grocers' petition is:

> "That the maintenance of these unjust and discriminatory provisions in the tariffs of the defendant carriers has enabled the packers rapidly to extend their powerful influence outside of the sale of the products of slaughtered animals. That if these tariff provisions be permitted to continue in effect, the packers will gradually acquire a dominating control over the purchase, sale, and distribution of many of the principal food-products of the American nation."

Canning-factories also, we learn from the Topeka *Capital*, have registered complaints against the Big Five's "implacable ambition to dominate the entire food-supply of the nation." The international aspect of the situation has been recognized in England, where also a government commission has been investigating "the American Meat Trust," and where former Food-Controller J. R. Clynes declares this "trust" a peril against which "some effective form of inter-Allied action is not impossible."

The actual and potential powers of the Big Five, says the United States Trade Commission, "are far greater and much more menacing to the welfare and true prosperity of the nation than the enumeration of industrial possessions would indicate," and this greater menace, we learn, lies in the fact that they "have entrenched themselves in what may be called the strategic positions of control of food-distribution"—positions which serve "not only to protect the controls which they have already acquired, but to insure their easy conquest of new fields." To quote further:

> "A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the position they have already reached must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the market of the country's food-industries and of the by-product industries linked therewith.
>
> "The meat-packer control of other foods will not require long in developing. . . . . .
>
> "They have interests large enough to be a dominating influence in most of the services connected with the production and distribution of animal-foods and their by-products and are reaching out for control, not only of substitutes of animal-food, but of substitutes for other lines into which the integration of their business has led them. They are factors in cattle-loan companies making the necessary loans to growers and feeders of live stock; are interested in railways and private car-lines transporting live stock and manufactured animal-products; in most of the important stock-yard companies—the public market for the bulk of food-animals—and in live-stock trade-papers on which growers and feeders rely for market news.
>
> "They are interested in banks from which their competitor packing-houses borrow money; in companies supplying machinery, ice, salt, materials, boxes, etc., to themselves and their competitors; they are principal dealers on the provision exchanges where future prices in standard cured animal-products are determined; they or their subsidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, fertilizer material, and other crude animal by-products; purchase from other packers these crude by-products,


What will you take for the whole shebang
PACKERS
ATLAS
Thomas '19

AND WE HAVE NO LEASE.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

and themselves carry the manufacture thereof to a further stage than most of their competitors.

"They are important factors in the leather industry, in oleomargarine and lard-substitutes, in cottonseed-oil, in fertilizer, in soap, in glue, etc.

"Their vast distributing system, with the advantages arising from the control of private cars, cold storage, and a network of branch houses, has enabled them to extend their activities on a large scale into poultry, eggs, cheese, butter, rice, breakfast-foods, canned vegetables, soda-fountain supplies, and other lines."

Turning in more detail to the packers' excursions into other lines of food-supply than meat, the report says:

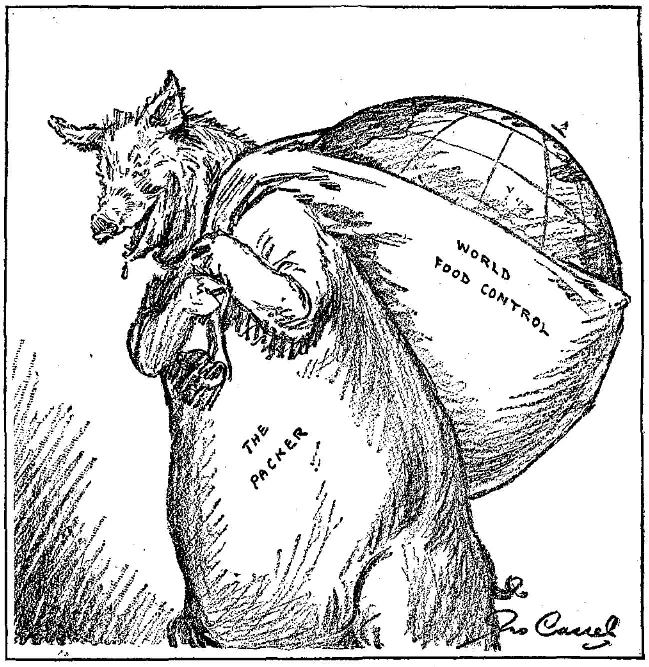
> "Both canned salmon and other canned fish, as well as dried and salt fish—foremost meat-substitutes—are handled by Swift and Armour through their branch-house systems.
>
> "Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, potatoes, beans, and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain lines they have become factors of great moment. Here again the selling organization of the packers, built up in connection with their meat business, assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food-handling which they may wish to enter.
>
> "Armour's drive into the rice market in a single year is perhaps the most striking instance of their potentialities in this direction. Early in 1917 Armour & Co. first undertook the handling of rice, and in that one year sold more than 16,000,000 pounds of rice, thus becoming at a single move, on the statement of the vice-president of the company, 'the greatest rice merchant in the world.' During this period the wholesale price of rice increased 65 per cent."

And by way of comment it adds:

> "The reason why the packers are seeking control of the substitutes for meat—the foods that compete with meats—are obvious. If the prices of substitutes for meats are once brought under packer control the consumer will have little to gain in turning to them for relief from excessive meat-prices."

The packers, in reply, maintain that their organizations serve the public more efficiently than could any other agencies; that they are not in any degree responsible for the high cost of living; that the margin of profit on their business is very low; and that they are not a trust, but are in active competition among themselves. In short, says Mr. Louis F. Swift, "the only thing that is wrong with the packing business is the public impression that something is wrong," and he affirms that "the way the Trade Commission juggles figures and resorts to sensationalism betrays the commission's insincerity." Legislation hostile to the packers, says Mr. J. Ogden Armour, would increase rather than lower the cost of food. The basic cause of the high price of meat, he argues, is the high price of corn, and the remedy lies in an increase in the world's food-production and in the discontinuance of Federal price-fixing. In a very informing interview published in the New York *Times*, Mr. Armour has this to say on the general subject of meat-prices:

> "The consumer says prices are high, but the live-stock producers say they have been losing money at ruling prices. If you compare to-day's prices with the prices that prevailed before the war, then prices are high indeed, but if the comparison be between meat prices and the prices of food in general, then, surprizing as it may seem, meat, or at least beef and lamb, are cheap.
>
> "But I presume that when people say prices are high they are unconsciously comparing the prices that prevail now with those prevailing before the outbreak of the Great War.



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SOME HOG!
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

> "I have in front of me a statement just received from our accounting department. It compares the prices paid for meat animals last month with the prices paid each year in June since 1914. It shows that in 1914 we bought hogs for $8.12 a hundred pounds. In 1915, they cost $7.47; in 1916, they cost $9.47; in 1917, they jumped to $15.32; in 1918, to $16.41, and for June of this year our average price was $20.25, or an increase this year of 149 per cent. over the cost in 1914, and 23 per cent. over last year's cost."

Eighty to eighty-five per cent. of the total amount which the packers get from the sale of the animal's carcass is paid back to the producer of the live animal, affirms Mr. Armour. And he goes on to say that as the price of live stock is "the overwhelming factor in determining the cost the consumer must pay for meat," so the price of corn is the chief factor in determining the price of live stock. To quote further:

> "Animals are the product of much labor and a considerable quantity of feeds, chief among which is corn. Corn figures such a large part in the making of a meat animal that it is customary to figure the cost of producing a live animal in terms of bushels of corn.
>
> "With corn as a measure of production cost, one has but to compare the value of a bushel of corn to-day to its value before the war to understand why hogs jumped from $8.12 in 1914 to $20.25 in 1919.
>
> "Corn is standing on record levels partly because of its increased production cost, in wages and so on, but even more because of the sympathetic and competitive relation that exists between corn and wheat. Wheat is the real basis on which food values are determined. The Government is responsible for the high cost of wheat by its guaranty of $2.26 per bushel to the

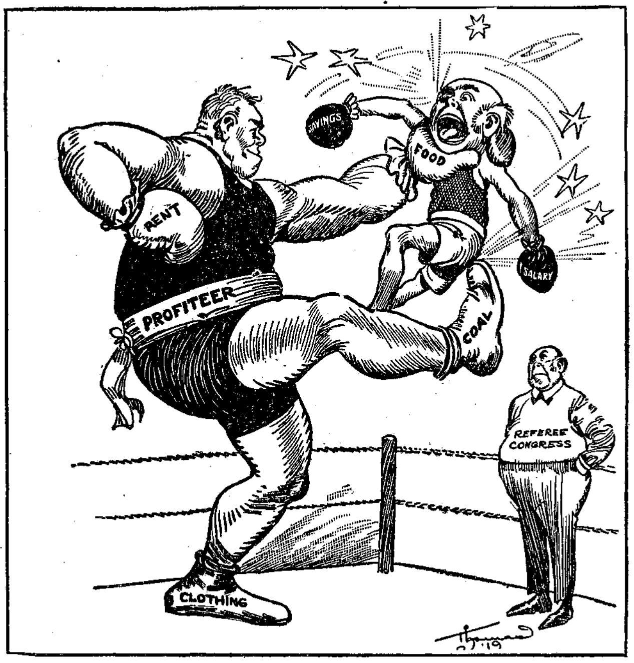
farmers of the country. That price was fixt in the belief that it was high enough to encourage unusual production.

"Congress did not think that wheat would be worth that much on the open market, and so an appropriation of a billion dollars was passed in order to make up the difference between what the Government paid for the wheat and what it expected to get for it in the open market. The United States Grain Corporation, however, thus far has made no reduction in the price, and so with wheat at its present high levels, corn is up, as are also meat animals, at a record level."

Turning to the proposed laws to regulate and control the packers, Mr. Armour says:

> "I just want to seize this opportunity to say a few words about the legislation that has been proposed at Washington—the legislation which its advocates promise the consumer will lower the price of meat and the producer that it will make his live stock worth more. It becomes apparent to any one who studies the situation that, in the very nature of things, some one is being fooled. The 1.6 per cent. profit on volume which the Food Administration showed the packers made last year, which is about the usual rate, can not be so divided between the producer and the consumer that it is going to mean anything to either of them.
>
> "Yet because prices are high, certain critics of the big packers are seeking to enact laws that will cripple packer activities. I want to say that the laws which have been proposed can not do other than lessen the efficiency of the big packers, and any lessened efficiency means higher rather than lower prices to the consumer. The railroads were taken over in much the same way that it is proposed to control the packers, and it is a question whether any increased efficiency resulted from the largely increased changes that took place."

But granting that the packers give efficient and economical service, and granting the deducible argument that an absolute monopoly of all food-products would result in even greater efficiency in production and distribution, making possible minimum prices to the consumer, "are the people willing to see the experiment tried?" asks the Philadelphia *Record*, which goes on to say:



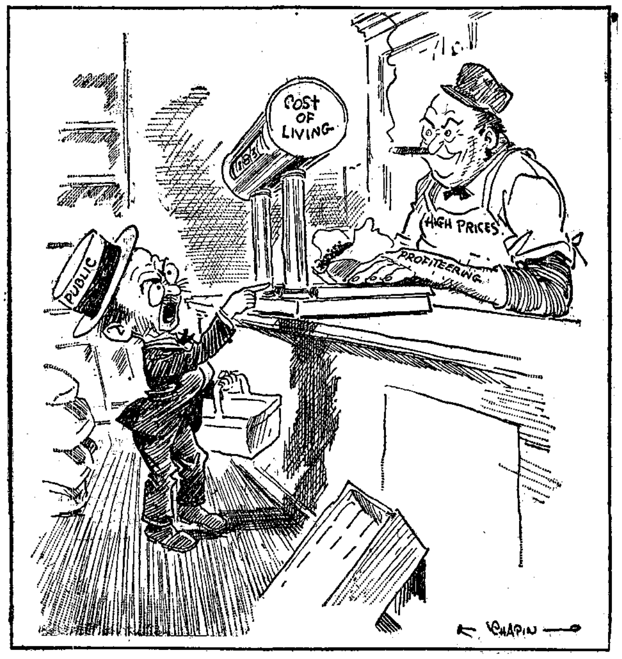
IF FIGHTS ARE SO BRUTAL, WHY NOT STOP THIS?
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "We believe that this trust is too great to be reposed in private hands—even in the angelic hands of the packers. The Federal Trade Commission may have exaggerated, and the packers may not be as black as they have been painted; but if half of what is said of their growing control of food-supplies is true the Government has got to devise some system of regulating their activities and preventing monopolization."
>
> "The alleged food monopoly touches the public more vitally than any of the other monopolies ever did, and must be handled accordingly," says the Rochester *Times-Union*. "What policy will be worked out to curb the power of the meat-packers is still an open question," remarks the Adrian *Telegram*, "but there can be little doubt that public opinion will insist upon some form of government control." Some form of government regulation, says the Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, "seems inevitable." "There can be no question that a single group of men should not be permitted to accumulate so much power," agrees the New York *Commercial*, "but any laws regulating them must be so framed as not to become oppressive to general business." And in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read:

> "If all the claims of the packers were conceded, the fact would remain that they still control the meat-supply of the United States; that they dominate numerous related industries; and that they are extending their activities in so many other directions as openly to threaten the natural freedom of trade. No matter how plausible the answers of the packers may seem, they have acquired a power over highly important lines of industry which, if not curbed, will assuredly lead to a fresh outbreak of monopoly with all its attendant social and economic dangers. Such power, however carefully exercised when under suspicion, is sure to be abused at the first opportunity; for history proves that few men can resist the temptations of unrestrained power, and rightly or wrongly the man-in-the-street will grow jealous of this power over his food-supply, affording the wily politician a fruitful opportunity to flay the wicked packer. Judging by their recent propaganda, the packers must have already read the handwriting on the wall; and presumably they recognize that if their present monopolistic tendencies continue, they must prepare to accept one of two alternatives—either government regulation or government ownership. Surely they do not intend to precipitate the latter by defiance of public opinion; and it is hardly to be supposed they will seriously oppose the former. If the people should have to choose between exploitation by the food-barons or socialization by the Government, it is easy to see where their choice will fall. That some curb upon the overgrasping monopolistic tendencies of the packers will be applied is practically certain."

"Wide-spread alarm" will be caused by the Trade Commission's revelation of "the enormous, irrelevant, and intrusive extension of the packers' activities," thinks the Boston *Transcript*, which goes on to say:

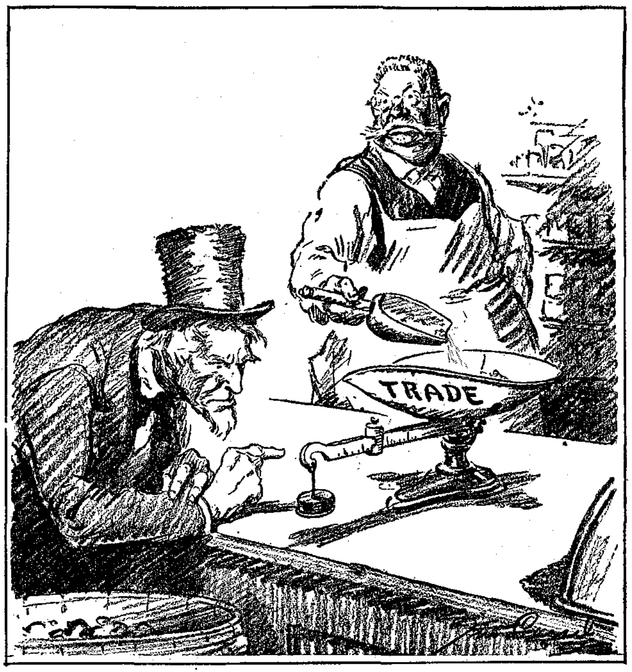
> "The packers are evidently brought by the present report to the necessity of putting their cards down on the table, face up. So much the better. We are supposed to have entered an epoch of open covenants in all that affects the whole people's interests. If the packers are making only 2 per cent. on their capital they can not object to reveal the details of the business. The matter must be sifted to the bottom."



"KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF THE SCALES!"
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

RESUMING TRADE WITH GERMANY

"MADE IN GERMANY" is an inscription that will soon appear again in American stores, to judge from the activities of some of our importers, but whether it will be wildly popular with purchasers is admitted by commercial experts to be in doubt. At any rate, the Philadelphia *Record* observes, "we are not likely to see another war made in Germany." Actual resumption of trade between the countries that were at war is hailed by Mr. Cousins in his weekly business review in *The American Banker* (New York) as "the first step in the process of international rehabilitation," and thus "an event of momentous importance." In Germany "for all her despair and abjectness and political chaos," the ending of the blockade must have been celebrated as a gala-day, says the Baltimore *News.* "The ban is lifted. If every single ship that sails up the Weser or the Elbe is a monument to her defeat, what matters that? They bring raw material, employment, and hope." Newspaper readers have noted the raising of the blockade on the 12th with consequent dropping of food-prices in German cities; the resumption of trade between France and Germany on the same date; preparations in Great Britain to encourage business with Germany; the issuing on the 14th of the War Trade Board's blanket license authorizing all persons in the United States to trade with Germany except that the importation of "dyes, dyestuffs, potash, drugs, and chemicals which have been produced or manufactured in Germany" is still forbidden. Financial dealings with German cities began again with the resumption of exchange on Berlin on the 15th, and on the same day the Western Union Telegraph Company announced that it would receive "business messages in plain English or French" for Germany, and the Postmaster-General stated that mail service, except parcel post, was open by way of neutral countries. Washington dispatches tell how the Shipping Board is planning direct steamship service to Germany under the American flag, from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Southern ports. Orders for goods for Germany, we read in a New York *Sun* dispatch, "have been pouring in upon firms which have had agents in Germany ever since the signing of the Peace Treaty." While passports will not be issued to Americans for entrance into Germany, it will be easy to enter the enemy's country "by first going to an adjoining neutral country, and thence across the boundary into German territory," according to the New York *Journal of Commerce.* In short, comments the New York *Tribune:*



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TAKING NO CHANCES.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

> "Commercial agents are entering Germany from all directions to make reciprocal trade arrangements. Cargoes of raw materials that had been waiting only for the word of release are already on their way to German ports. Peace has not been proclaimed, but trade has begun."

Many people reading news like this might "imagine that resuming trade with Germany is a good deal like pulling the bung out of a barrel: the moment the restriction is removed the flood will pour out joyously." But the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that any one who has been talking with business men will find that "the facts are far from any such theory." It concludes from its own thorough knowledge of business opinion that the resumption of trade with Germany will be very slow; that for a long time much of it will be conducted by way of neutral countries, and that "some time will elapse before America will deal directly with the Teutonic peoples as before the war." *The Journal of Commerce* finds that in the opinion of bankers and business men there are three obstacles to an earlier resumption of trade with Germany on anything like a prewar basis. As we read:

> "First, a basis must be established upon which trade can be built up. Germany's financial position at present makes it impossible that she can pay for the goods which she will require from this country, it is held, while the shipment of goods from Germany to the United States in settlement of the balance depends upon her obtaining needed raw materials. This means that credits must be arranged here for Germany's benefit, and what security she can offer for such advances is at present problematical.
>
> "The second and, in a degree, secondary obstacle is the lack of shipping facilities to maintain communication between these two nations. Before the war German-American trade was carried almost entirely in German bottoms, and to-day the German merchant marine is to all intents and purposes nil. American shipping has other employment for the time, so that no large supply can be expected from this source.
>
> "Finally, there is the prejudice in this country, regarded as natural and inevitable, against Germany and all things German. This is believed to be not so deeply rooted and wide-spread as to constitute an insurmountable obstacle, viewed from a broad standpoint. In individual cases the prejudice is calculated to persist unalterably, but competent authorities believe that even France and England will soon be actively trading with the enemy. The basis of American prejudice is hardly as firmly constituted, it is held, as that existing in these countries.
>
> "There is almost unanimous agreement among business men and financial interests that Germany must be taken care of in some manner, not from humanitarian interests, but from the motive of self-interest. Germany unaided, it is recognized, would continue a sore spot in Europe, endangering all surrounding countries."

It is understood that a number of large American retailers do not intend to handle German goods. *The Journal of Commerce* quotes President Alfred E. Marling, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as saying:

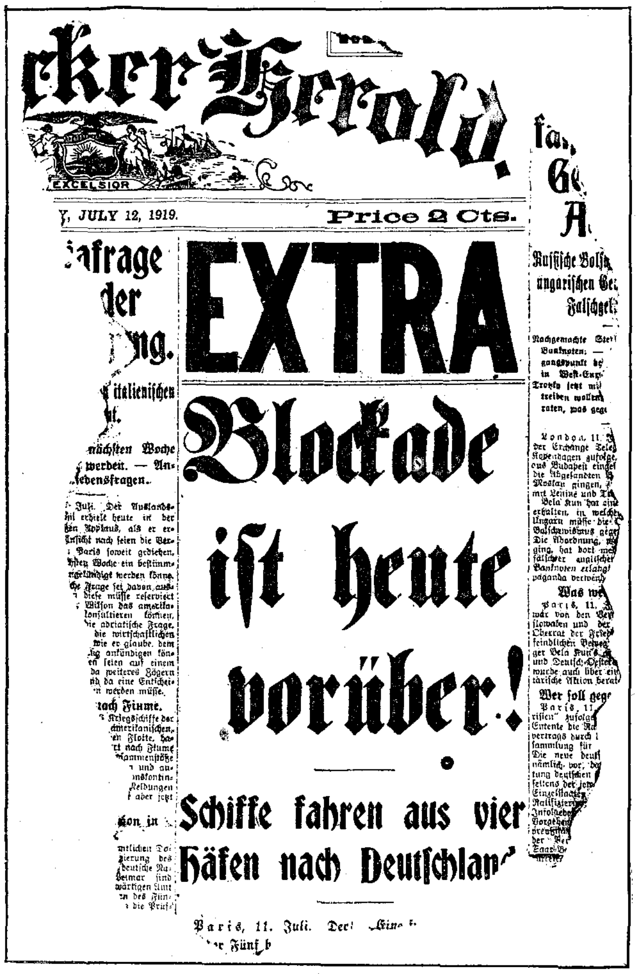
> "It is not for us to rush after German business; it is for Germany to earn her right to do business with us again. She must rehabilitate herself in the good graces of the buyers and consumers of this country, and that may take some time to do. It will take time to remove the prejudice that exists against the purchase of German goods.
>
> "The women are specially strong in this prejudice, and if women will not buy goods, what's the use of the merchants buying?"

Mr. O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and a number of prominent importers, wholesalers, and commission merchants, are quoted as agreeing that there is a wide and deep-seated prejudice against dealing with Germany which will affect trade for many years, but they think that this ought to be overcome and may be overcome to a large extent when it is realized that if Germany does not trade with the large nations she will not be in a position to pay the sums for reparation provided for under the terms of peace.

And it is worthy of note that such opinions are characteristic of the first reaction of the press to the news of the official resumption of trade with our enemy. "Radicals who, during the excitement of war, sought to pledge themselves and their associates to a boycott of German materials and German products" may not relish the idea of again importing things made in Germany in large quantities. Yet such, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, "is the cold common sense of the situation." The New York *World*, *Evening Post*, *Tribune*, *Commercial*, *Journal of Commerce*, Boston *Post*, Detroit *News*, and Charlotte *Observer* agree that German business and manufactures must be encouraged to enable Germany to pay for the wrongs she has done, and to reestablish international business on a sound footing. It seems to the Baltimore *News* that the sensible way to look at it is this: "By trading with Germany we are affording Germany opportunity to work and pay her debts to the world, ourselves included." Financial interests are "soulless" enough, observes the Grand Rapids *News*, to "take little note of those with whom they deal," and "in the long run that is for the better, for if nations which once were at war with one another were to continue always to harbor resentment so strong that they would not enter into mutual commercial relations, the world would be all awry." The Rochester *Herald* agrees with these papers and quotes an emphatic approval of this statement of the case by an English authority, who writes in the May-June *Review* of Barclay's Bank of London:

"Unpalatable as it may be to many, the fact is that, because of the indemnities they are to receive, the Allies are now interested in Germany as a business concern—not as a beaten, disorganized, and ill-found nation; and if they are to draw from that business the dividends they require and demand, then not only will it have to be superbly organized, but it will demand the unremitting energy of its work-people and the ungrudging economic assistance of the would-be receivers of dividends. Facts are stubborn things and their inevitable consequences are better faced than ignored. The Allies have to face the fact that if they are to receive from Germany a great contribution to their war-expenses they must first of all help her to become again a great industrial nation, for, apart from a comparatively trifling total of gold and foreign securities, the indemnity will indirectly have to be paid for and accepted in goods.

"Still facing the facts as they are, this will involve admitting German products into Allied markets, and even this will be useless unless we, the Allied peoples, despite resolutions to the contrary, buy freely the things that are 'Made in Germany.' If we do not do this, or if we render it impossible for Germany to compete with us in the world's markets—then we must sacrifice the indemnity."



ker Herold.

EXCELSIOR

Y, JULY 12, 1919. Price 2 Cts.

EXTRA

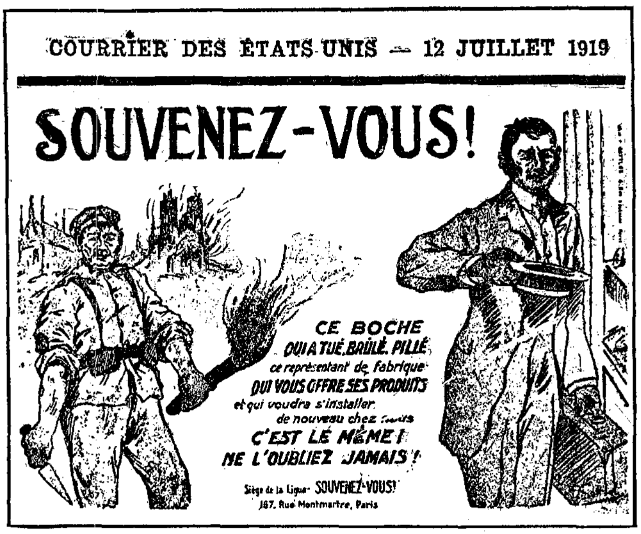
Blockade ist heute vorüber!

Schiffe fahren aus vier Häfen nach Deutschlan

Paris, 11. Juli.

HOW A GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPER WELCOMED IT.

These exuberant head-lines are from the *New-Yorker Herold*.


COURRIER DES ÉTATS-UNIS — 12 JUILLET 1919
SOUVENEZ-VOUS!
CE BOCHE
QUI A TUÉ, BRÛLÉ, PILLÉ,
ce représentant de fabrique
QUI VOUS OFFRE SES PRODUITS
et qui voudra s'installer
de nouveau chez vous
C'EST LE MÊME!
NE L'OUBLIEZ JAMAIS!
Siège de la Ligue SOUVENEZ-VOUS!
167, Rue Montmartre, Paris

HOW A FRANCO-AMERICAN PAPER GREETED IT.

This widely circulated cartoon, reminding us that the *Boche* drummer of to-day was the incendiary of yesterday, was reprinted in the New York *Courrier des États-Unis* on the day the blockade of Germany was lifted.

Germany will look to the United States to furnish the bulk of the raw materials she needs because we are the chief source and because prejudice against the Germans is not so deep-seated here as in France and England, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who adds:

"With the admittance of raw materials into Germany, officials here believe that active steps will be taken by that nation to regain her old-time business, tho it is admitted that Germany can never realize her vast trade of prewar days, which in 1913 amounted to $4,966,665,000. Officials are inclined to believe that Germany can not expect to reclaim more than 20 per cent. of this amount within the next five years. From 1925 forward, however, commercial experts maintain, Germany will be in a position to again assert herself in a commercial way."

The Springfield *Republican* notes that the Germans start the trade rivalry of peace times "with their economic plant substantially intact and with the skilled staff of industrial directors who once made German efficiency famous throughout the world." And the Toledo *News-Bee* has noted in marine publications assertions that Germany is building up in its old crafty way a secret merchant marine, operating under neutral flags and amounting to something like 500,000 tons, and that she controls through dummy ownership ship-building plants in Norway, Sweden, Spain, and elsewhere. Such assertions give point to these reflections of the New York *Tribune:*

"This is something for Germany to ponder. She is readmitted to commercial relations with a much wiser world than the one she fooled so long. It has learned that a nation can not live by one code and trade by another. As people are, so they trade.

"Trade with Germany may be warfare again, as it was, or it may in time become civilized. That is for her to say."

WARNINGS OF A COAL-SHORTAGE

IF "COAL-WARNED IS COAL-WARMED," to use one coal-trade journal's phrase, we shall all be warm enough next winter. And "if individuals and factories suffer," the New York *Commercial* is quite sure that "it will not be because they have not been warned." Indeed, if the general public finds itself cold and coalless next winter it will be told by the coal people that it is alone to blame, because of "its lethargy in not buying coal when it could get it and when times are right for obtaining it in plenty," so *The American Coal-Miner* (Indianapolis) observes, and it proceeds to do its duty by making this appeal to its coal-consuming readers:

> "Buy your coal now—if you've got the price. If you haven't got the price, borrow it. It may be easier to borrow money than coal next winter."

This warning is typical of those in other coal-trade journals and in the advertisements which the National Coal Association has placed in 169 newspapers. Tho some editorial skeptics refuse to be alarmed by this cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" from what they consider an interested party, the daily press in general join the chorus of warning with editorials urging the public to "Buy Your Coal This Summer," and to "Avoid Coal Famine," and they recommend, as does *The Deseret News* in Salt Lake City, "summer storage of coal by all who have the means or can make satisfactory arrangements with their dealers to buy it and have the facilities to take care of it." Newspaper writers back up their appeals by quoting government authorities. The Fuel Administrator is reported as saying:

> "Buy coal now—in August or the autumn will be too late. A big coal-shortage is coming. Thousands of miners are going back to Europe. My advice to consumers is to buy now while they can get a selection and delivery."

This message comes from the Secretary of Labor:

> "Those who postpone buying coal in the hope of lower prices are speculating in the future misfortune of the nation. Nothing in the labor situation warrants any one expecting materially lower cost of commodities in general and coal in particular."

And the Director of Railroads is quoted as making these predictions:

> "Unless the consumer buys his coal this summer he is going to find it difficult to get a supply this fall and winter. I predict a shortage of cars because of resumption of business in general. There are plenty of cars to-day, and consumers of coal are urged to use them while they can get them."

"The greatest coal-shortage in history" for next winter unless production is stimulated immediately 25 per cent. is predicted by F. S. Peabody, chairman of the National Coal Association's coal-shortage committee. At the present rate of production, he says, "one industrial plant out of every eight in the United States will have to shut down next winter for lack of coal." At the present rate, coal-producers say there will be a shortage of about forty million tons of bituminous coal as compared with minimum requirements. According to Geological Survey figures, the bituminous mines are producing now 3,000,000 tons a week less than they did last year. With the present labor-supply, we are told, their capacity is 10 per cent. lower than in 1918. The anthracite production has also fallen off since last year. According to one leading wholesale coal-dealer, quoted by the New York *Tribune*, "the anthracite shortage is already here." Mr. H. W. Saward, editor of *Saward's Journal*, is quoted as saying that New York will have 18 per cent. less than its normal supply of coal, including both hard and bituminous. *The Coal Age* (New York) says that "anthracite mines are now producing from only 60 to 65 per cent. of the maximum capacity." Coal-consumers are told by trade journals that they can not only insure their own supply but can avert a nation-wide shortage by ordering now. As *The American Coal Miner* explains:

> "The tendency of buyers to hold off is limiting the output, inasmuch as but few mines can store coal at the point of production, and even then only in very limited quantities. When the rush orders for next winter's needs come the danger is that mines with their depleted labor forces in many instances, and the problem of transportation and car-shortage, will be unable to meet the situation. Thus a repetition of the situation in 1917 is likely."

The same journal notes that the fall in coal-production in England will mean that England will be forced to reduce her coal exports by something like 40,000,000 tons, and this, we are told, "means that the United States will have to make up this discrepancy."

Instead of an increase in mining activity to meet the expected shortage, says Mr. George M. Dexter, president of the New York State Wholesale Coal Trade Association, "there has been a falling off due to the stream of emigrating miners." The only solution, says this coal man, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*, is for people to put in their orders at once; "by moving the coal along now the mines can be kept working at capacity before the coal is being consumed as fast as it is mined." But tho the public is being "coal-warned" so thoroughly, *The Black Diamond* (Chicago) doubts whether it will really be "coal-warmed." In the summer-time, says this coal-trade paper, "the public takes its advice only from the thermometer, and the injunction to 'buy coal now' percolates no further than to the outer tympanum." Moreover—

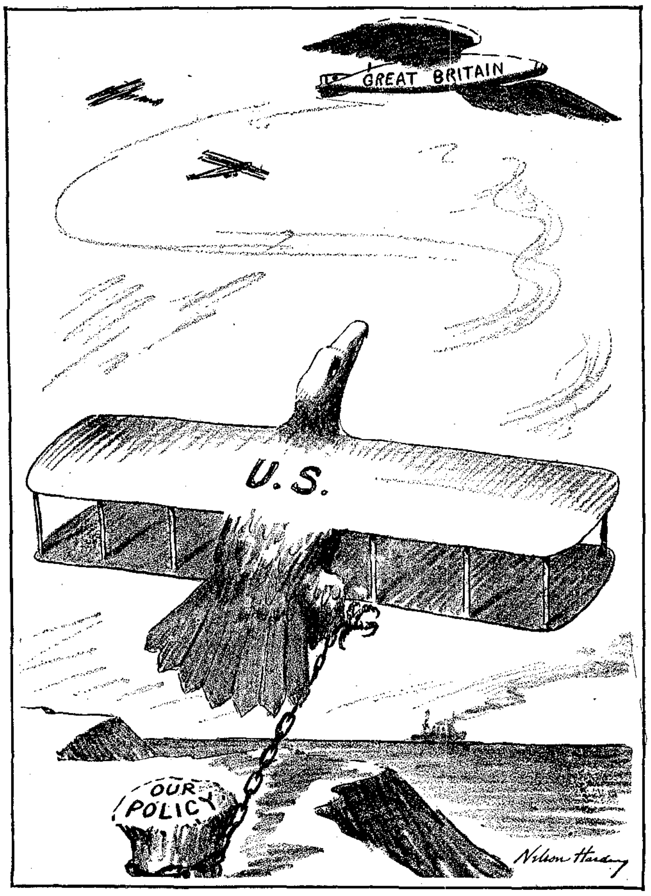
> "It is not the domestic consumers alone who appear to be negligent in providing now for future needs and in storing coal against the day when it may not be had for love or money, but it is industrial consumers as well who have been lulled for some unaccountable reason into a sense of false security or who have suffered a species of mental atrophy, as it were."

But *The Evening World* (New York) believes the public is quite right in refusing to heed these alarms. It is frankly skeptical; it calls the shortage a "myth," it quotes coal-dealers both in Pennsylvania and New York City as denying the existence of a shortage, and it observes editorially:

> "Having helped by their own saving and sacrifice to avert the worst effects of a coal-shortage for which they were told to blame the extra demands of war, coal-consumers in the United States are now warned to prepare themselves for a coal-famine as one of the first accompaniments of restored peace.
>
> "They are asked to swallow whole the explanation put forth by the coal interests that withdrawal of labor from the coal-mining industry is the chief cause of the threatened shortage and to buy coal at such times—and at such prices—as the coal-operators decree.
>
> "Is labor turning its back on the coal-industry or slackening its work in the mines to a degree that bears out the coal men's contention?
>
> "*The Evening World's* inquiries in Pennsylvania mining districts show that, on the contrary, there is no rush of miners away from the mines, that returning soldiers have applied in vain for jobs at the collieries, and that the miners are only too willing to work six full days a week for the high pay they are now getting.
>
> "It is furthermore well known that many of the mines were shut down for weeks at a time earlier in the spring, altho the big coal-operators could foresee this year as well as any other the approximate amount of coal that would be required to meet coming demands.
>
> "They did not want to meet those demands with increased supplies of coal that must result in lowering prices. So they regulated the output. . . . . .
>
> "Shortage of labor and transportation can always be played up to ten times their actual significance whenever the coal-barons have to explain why coal is never mined and marketed in quantities that would mean a movement of coal-prices downward.
>
> "Plenty must not become apparent lest too many share it."

CONGRESS SIDE-TRACKING AVIATION

OUR "STODGY INERTIA" in matters aerial has ceased to be absurd, merely, or merely scandalous, and, in the opinion of newspapers the country over, becomes downright perilous. While England and France are going ahead, we Americans are going backward—this at a time when incentives toward individual exploits surpass all precedent. Enormous prizes are offered for the first flight from New York to Paris, for the first transpacific flight, for the first flight from Great Britain to Australia, for the first flight from Portugal to Brazil. The achievements of the *NC-4*, the *Sopwith*, and the great British dirigible that lately visited America have been a prelude, nothing more. Vastly finer successes are seen ahead. With ever-increasing impressiveness they will show how important the art of flying is to be, not alone as sport, but as an adjunct to transportation and as a military resource. Other countries already appreciate that importance, and are preparing to take advantage of it. "The British," so Mr. Hearst's New York *American* informs us, "are to spend $300,000,000 this coming year on aerial developments," while "France and Italy, tho impoverished to a degree which few Americans understand, and prest by necessity to a rigor of economy we shall never know, are still insisting that money shall not be stinted upon the development of flying." Why, then, has Congress cut down this year's appropriation for aeronautics to $50,000,000? "Congress has made a mistake," declares the New York *World;* "the original appropriation of $129,000,000 was little enough in the international comparison. It should be restored." For, as *The American* goes on to say, our niggardliness appears to imply that—



YES, AMERICAN AVIATION IS LOOKING UP.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"America, the land which gave birth to the air-ship, would stifle its growth just as it had reached its critical stage and leave to foreigners the benefits of its continued improvement.

"Large-minded, forward-looking men in all civilized nations are convinced that flight by man can be built up into a service as useful as are our present transport methods on land and sea.

"We should be as loath to see other nations beat us in the friendly rivalry for supremacy in the air as in commercial rivalry for supremacy on the sea, or in naval rivalry for control of sea-power.

"Indeed, the time may be nearer than we think when sea-power will yield to air-power as steam is yielding to electricity and to gas.

"In the air, as on the water and on land, the watchword for loyal Americans should ever be, AMERICA FIRST!"

Similar appeals to national pride echo and reecho through the press. Protests the New York *Evening World:* "Americans see themselves in a bigger rôle than that of welcoming majestic air-ships which arrive in ever-increasing size and numbers from other parts of the world, while this country has only a few under-developed pigmies of its own." The morning *World* backs this up by remarking, satirically, "while Great Britain is building a dirigible four times as large as the *R-34*, a far-seeing Congress, by cutting the American aviation appropriation to $50,000,000, has enabled Uncle Sam to build one four times as small." The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* would have us "enter the competition whole-heartedly," for "the greatest air-ships should be made in America. Congress should vote the necessary money," and, to quote the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "The time for academic discussion is past. If we expect to compete in the world-wide attempt to conquer the air—that is, if we expect to compete seriously—we must get down to business, and the first step will have to be a Department of Aviation." As *The Inquirer* reports:

"Capt. Charles Jacques Swaab, who distinguished himself as an aviator during the war, tells the Engineers' Club of this city that unless an Air Ministry is established, and unless the air-service is taken from the control of the Army, England and France will gain the supremacy of the air and the business of aviation will languish in the United States.

"There is no doubt but that the future of aviation in America depends largely upon the backing it receives from the Government, and there is equally no doubt that many enthusiasts are discouraged over the lack of such support. It is estimated that there were something like six thousand aviators in the United States when the armistice was signed. After many delays and much muddling we reached a point where the air-service of the country promised to be more than a joke. But with the ending of the war interest in the business suddenly died out, and unless the matter is taken up vigorously by the Administration and by Congress we are certain to lose all that was gained under the impetus of the war."

No voice is raised, anywhere in the press, to defend or excuse the present state of things. Quite the contrary. Complains the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The airplane is an American invention, but in the development of it this country has been passed by foreign imitators. Germany, France, England, Italy were all ahead of the United States in air-navigation when the war began and we have not yet caught up with them, in spite of the splendidly successful effort of our Navy to make the first transatlantic voyage by plane.

"Nor shall we catch up with them unless Government does something to encourage flying, unless it shows a vision comparable to that of the British Government, whose Air Ministry, established for war-purposes, promises to become a permanent institution to serve the commercial needs of peace."

"Wake up, America!" is the general cry. "If not for fun and profit, wake up to protect yourself." As the New York *Globe* observes:

"To the thoughtful citizen the spectacle of the *R-34* tugging at her anchors out at Mineola should mean far more than a romantic and picturesque episode. The annihilation of space by this huge lighter-than-air machine carries with it astounding implications. Half a dozen such ships as this could carry in a single flight enough of the newest and most deadly explosive material known to man, Lewisite, to destroy New York or London, and they could operate at a height which would render useless almost any present type of anti-aircraft operations save by airplane. Even the latter, if a non-inflammable lifting-gas were employed in the giant dirigible, would be of little avail."

WHO WON THE WAR?

"SUBLIME NONSENSE" is what our exchanges call the controversy over "who won the war" launched by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig when he said recently that "It is right to speak of our Allies, but it was the British Army that won the war." To be sure, he was "talking to his own soldiers and to his own people," as Secretary Baker explains, and Sir Douglas appears not to have foreseen the effect his words might have if caught up by outsiders and passed around among Great Britain's Allies. It is an effect equivalent to German propaganda, because, we are told, if persisted in, it may stir up animosities among "not the Allied statesmen nor the poison-proof Allied diplomats, but the plain people of the Allied countries." That it is already tending that way, to some small extent, is indicated by occasional letters to the editors of American newspapers. For instance, a subscriber reviews the Haig episode in a New York daily, and asks:

> "How is it that before the Americans went in he sent a message to America that he and his troops were fighting with their backs to the wall? It is a peculiarity of the English (not British) that whoever participated in the fight, nobody but themselves should gain the credit; the same way when France was their ally in the Crimea. It appears to me that the American Army really won the war, for when Russia fell out, Germany had France and England on their last legs."

ONE YEAR AGO.

The map opposite illustrates President Wilson's statement to Congress on July 10, quoted on page 18, when he described how the American soldiers "closed the gap" at Château-Thierry and had "turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France, and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world."

Precisely this sort of talk is what leads the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to exclaim, "If this damfoolishness keeps up, it will be Germany that will have won the war," and it continues:

> "Of course, it is sublime nonsense to talk of any nation 'winning the war.' Not one of them did it. No man of knowledge who measures his words can possibly mean that his country won the war, even when he says so. All he can mean is that it made a greater contribution than any other Allied belligerent to the common task of winning the war.
>
> "But this is a most dangerous, divisive, and unchivalrous subject to debate. If an American gentleman and a British gentleman and a French gentleman were seated together in a drawing-room they would never discuss it. If the subject came up by inadvertence they would each dwell, not on the achievements of their own people, but on the splendid deeds of the armies and the navies flying the flags of their friends. Why can not a whole nation behave in a gentlemanly manner? Why can not it do so, especially when there are bloodshed, battle, and sudden death concealed in any other course?
>
> "During the war we all developed a form of emphasis to attract attention to any measure we suggested which was phrased in the loud assertion that it (food, War-Stamps, coal, daylight-saving, peach-stones, or what not) would 'win the war.' But we did not mean that these things would win the war without any assistance. We merely meant to say with arresting force that they would be valuable contributions to our military operations. What the phrase was intended to claim at first was that the war might be lost without the commended article or class, but it got far beyond that and was often applied to things we could have won without.
>
> "'Mr. Dooley' once said there were all sorts of people in the Democratic party, and that, even then, there were often not enough of them. There were many peoples in the Allied ranks that 'won the war,' but he would be a daring individual who would venture to assert that we could have done without any considerable number of men. We needed them all."

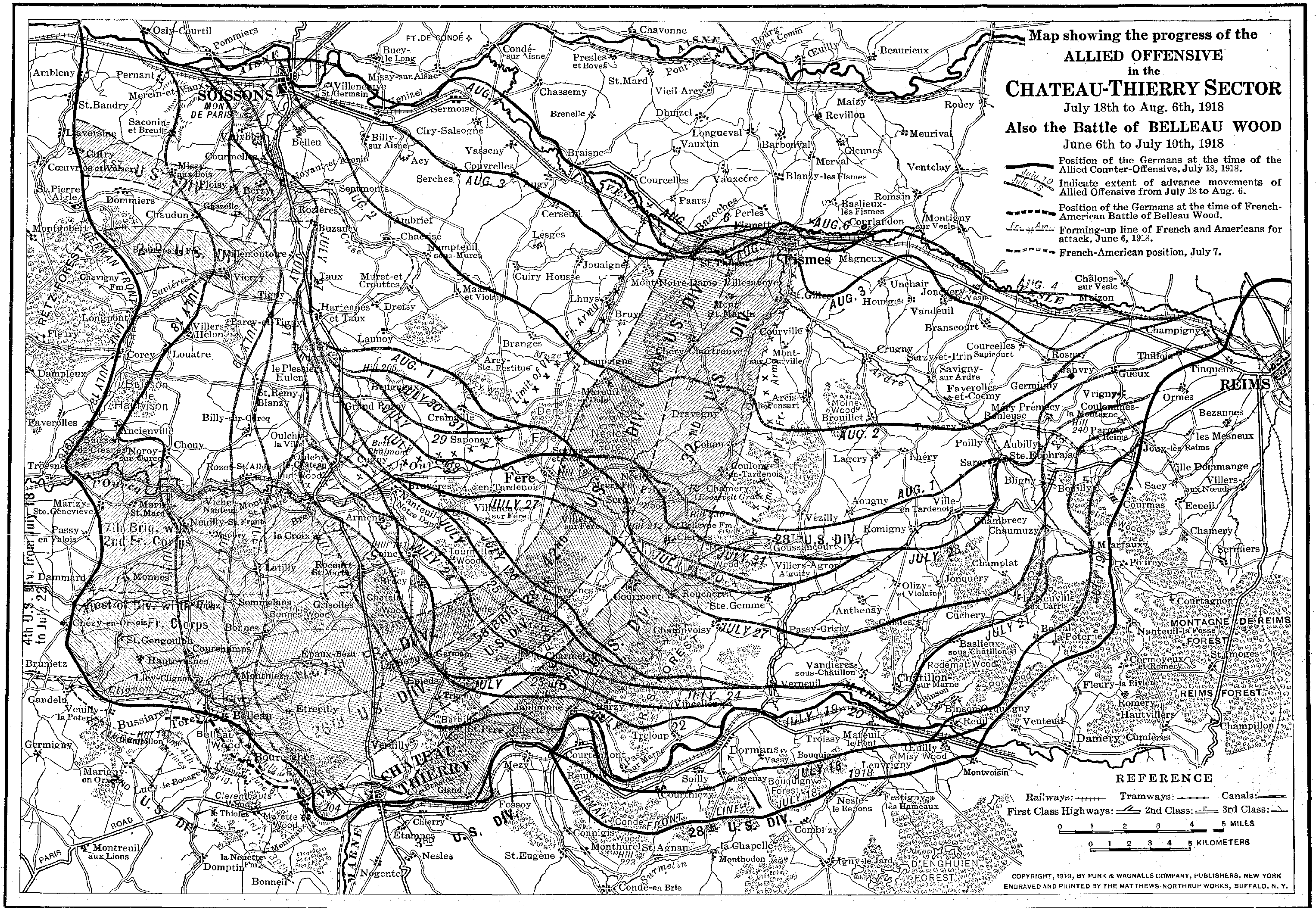
And there is glory enough for all, as the New York *Commercial* argues in an editorial leading up to that conclusion:

> "President Wilson in his Fourth of July speech on board the *George Washington* said in so many words that if it had not been for America the war would not have been won. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a speech at Newcastle said, 'And don't forget it was the British Empire that won this war.' Without a doubt every Frenchman will tell you that it was France that won the war, and didn't the Italians drive the Austrians back at the Piave and thus nullify the advance of the Germans in France? And if Belgium hadn't thrown a monkey-wrench in the machinery at the very outset where would France have been?
>
> "Well, everybody is right. If the British and the Canadians and the Australians had not fought through all those bitter years, if the French had not struggled and hoped against despairing odds, if the Italians had not rallied from their defeat in a final frenzy of determination, if Belgium had not sacrificed herself rather than her honor, then there would have been no structure for America to stand on and deliver the final thrust. . . . The Allies built a wall to keep the savages out. It wasn't quite tall enough and the Americans supplied the top layer. An extra push was needed to send the machine over the top and America supplied it. As Admiral Schley said after the battle of Santiago, 'There is glory enough for us all!'"

Happily, the General Staff of the United States Army has made public the figures that show just what was our part in the war and how our part compared with that of our Allies. After studying these figures, the Rock Island *Union* declares:

> "According to the latest statistics available the world-war was terrible in the loss of life and expense incurred. While the United States was in the contest but a short time it sustained a large mortality list at a terrible cost in treasure. American participation is summarized by Col. Leonard H. Ayres, chief of the statistical branch of the General Staff, as follows:
>
> "Total armed force, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, 4,800,000.
> "Total men in the Army, 4,000,000.
> "Men who went overseas, 2,086,000.
> "Men who fought in France, 1,390,000.
> "Total registered in draft, 24,234,021.
> "Total draft inductions, 2,810,296.
> "Cost of war to April 30, 1919, $21,850,000,000.
> "Battles fought by American troops, 13.
> "Days of battle, 200.
> "Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle, 47.
> "American battle-deaths in war, 48,900.
> "American wounded in war, 236,000.
> "American deaths from disease, 56,991.
> "Total deaths in the Army, 112,422.
>
> "Under the head of 'Sources of the Army,' the report shows that 13 per cent. came from the regular Army, 10 per cent. from the National Guard, and 77 per cent. from the draft.
>
> "From the same source facts are given that the total battle-deaths for the belligerents totaled 7,450,000, divided as follows:
>
> "Russia, 1,700,000.
> "Germany, 1,600,000.
> "France, 1,385,000.
> "Great Britain, 900,000.
> "Austria, 800,000.
> "Italy, 300,000.
> "Turkey, 250,000.
> "Serbia and Montenegro, 125,000.
> "Belgium, 102,000.
> "Roumania, 10,000.
> "Bulgaria, 100,000.
> "United States, 48,900.
> "Greece, 7,000.
> "Portugal, 2,000.
>
> "The largest loss sustained by the Americans was in the forty-seven-day battle in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where 10 per cent. of the men engaged were either killed or wounded."

Among his own comments upon the statistics he submits we find Colonel Ayres's assertion that "the war cost the United States somewhat more than $1,000,000 an hour for more than two years," while he further remarks that "expenditures by the United States in this war would have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously—with day and night shifts and double pay for overtime—for over one thousand years. It would still be in its infancy." But Colonel Ayres is far from claiming that America "won the war," and President Wilson



Map showing the progress of the
ALLIED OFFENSIVE
in the
CHATEAU-THIERRY SECTOR
July 18th to Aug. 6th, 1918
Also the Battle of BELLEAU WOOD
June 6th to July 10th, 1918

Position of the Germans at the time of the Allied Counter-Offensive, July 18, 1918.
July 19
July 18
Indicate extent of advance movements of Allied Offensive from July 18 to Aug. 6.
Position of the Germans at the time of French-American Battle of Belleau Wood.
Fr. Am.
Forming-up line of French and Americans for attack, June 6, 1918.
French-American position, July 7.
REFERENCE
Railways:
Tramways:
Canals:
First Class Highways:
2nd Class:
3rd Class:
0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS
SOISSONS
REIMS
CHATEAU THIERRY
Fère en-Tardenois
Fismes
AISNE
VESLE
MARNE
OURCQ
MONTAGNE DE REIMS
REIMS FOREST
FORÊT DE RETZ
D'ENGHUIEN FOREST
GERMAN FRONT LINE JULY 18
Belleau Wood
Bouresches
Vaux
Torcy
Lucy-le-Bocage
Hill 204
Hill 142
4th U.S. Div. from July 18 to July 22
1st U.S. Div.
2nd U.S. Div.
26th U.S. Div.
42nd U.S. Div.
32nd U.S. Div.
28th U.S. Div.
3rd U.S. Div.
4th U.S. Div.
77th U.S. Div.
7th Brig. with 2nd Fr. Corps
4th Div. with Fr. Corps
AUG. 1
AUG. 2
AUG. 3
AUG. 4
AUG. 6
JULY 18
JULY 19
JULY 20
JULY 21
JULY 22
JULY 24
JULY 25
JULY 26
JULY 27
JULY 28
JULY 29
JULY 30
JULY 31
Vierzy
Villers-Cotterets
Oulchy-le-Château
Sergy
Cierges
Ville-en-Tardenois
Dormans
Jaulgonne
Mont St. Père
Courmont
Ronchères
Coincy
Roosevelt Grave
Chamery
Chêry-Chartreuve
Villesavoye
Bazoches
Montigny sur Vesle
Ville-Savoye
Vaux
Montreuil aux Lions
Condé-en Brie
St.Agnan
Montvoisin
Damery
Cumières
Champillon
Hautvillers

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in his tenth of July address avoided any such extravagant assertion, and said only:

"The hopes of the nations allied against the Central Powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere among them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November, eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, four short months before the armistice, to realize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety. That first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Château-Thierry had already taken place.

"Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France, and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, where they were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope. Anxious men and women, leading spirits of France, attended the celebration of the Fourth of July last year in Paris out of generous courtesy—with no heart for festivity, little zest for hope. But they came away with something new in their hearts; they have themselves told us so. The mere sight of our men, of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady, comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made every one who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops. A great moral force had flung itself into the struggle. The fine physical force of these spirited men spoke of something more than bodily vigor. They carried the great ideals of a free people in their hearts and with that vision were unconquerable. Their very presence brought reassurance; their fighting made victory certain."

In the light of all this, one finds it remarkable that protests against Sir Douglas Haig's boast are not more numerous than they are, for, in addition to contributing man-power, the United States contributed money-power, and the Paterson (N. J.) *Press* observes:

"The war could not have been won without money. And save for that furnished by the United States not one of the Allied nations would have been able to 'carry on.' Of the stupendous total of $32,427,000,000 we expended in the war, $9,384,000,000 was furnished our Allies to help them fight and live. And no American will for a moment admit that the work of our great Army applied at the crisis of the war when all military authorities have admitted that the situation of the Allies was desperate was not decisive of the final victory.

"Our country did not start this dispute. But this does not mean that we will allow any nation to get away with all the honors."

Certainly not; and yet this insistence upon honors due us is no hindrance to our bestowing honors wherever they are deserved, and, even while the controversy is at its hottest, the New York *Tribune* thus belauds the heroic devotion of our French Allies:

"France led the forces of civilization from the first hour to the last. Fate placed her in the front-line trench. In the first onslaught hers was the task of holding, of retreating and holding, of retreating again—and, at last, of striking back. The Marne is history by this time, the greatest single battle of all time, in its scope, in its valor, in its consequences to mankind. Thereafter time worked for civilization. France had passed her greatest test and come through with a spiritual glory beyond compare.

"No black days thereafter could dim that luster. Through our delay the victory, saved at the Marne and saved again at Verdun, was all but lost. No hours of the whole war were darker than the spring of 1918. Then came our test as a nation. The falling torch was grasped by our hands and rushed forward to a colossal triumph. We proved ourselves worthy comrades of our Allies. That is our boast and our pride."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE farmers will now do a little daylight raving.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHY not make the Anti-Saloon League mandatary for Germany?—*Rochester Herald.*

IT took force to make Germany sign. And it will take force to make her honor the signature.—*Kansas City Journal.*

GERMANY'S financial statement is nearly as gloomy as that of the Railroad Administration.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FORMER King Constantine is reported to be hard up. Why doesn't he go to work?—*New Bedford Standard.*

MR. DE VALERA might as well resign the Presidency of the Irish Republic in favor of Mr. Dempsey.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"LIQUOR Goes Down to Defeat."—*Jackson Citizen-Patriot.* It may in Michigan. It goes the other way here.—*Chicago Tribune.*

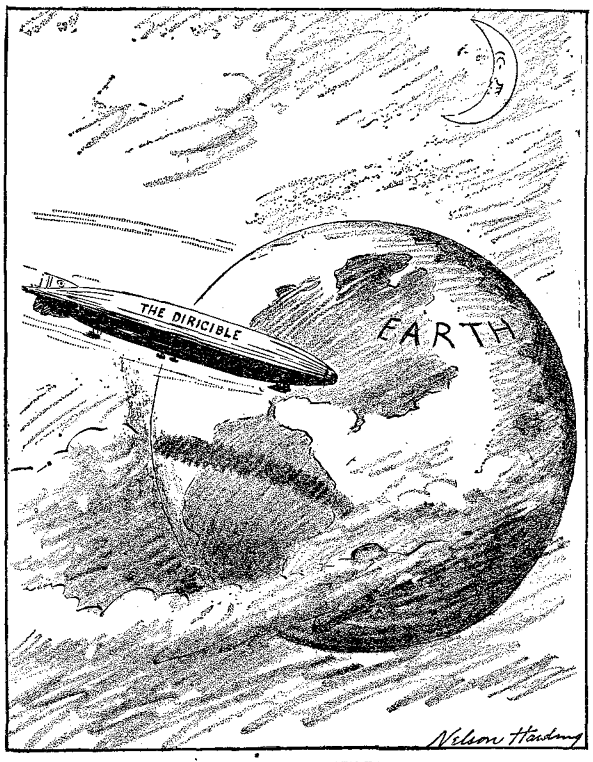
GERMANY will now have the full confidence of every man who thinks a mad dog can be trusted after being whipt.—*Asheville Times.*

MUNITIONS-PLANTS would go out of business if we could make it as hard to start a war as it was to arrange peace. —*Wichita Beacon.*

HAD Villa thought of calling his first bandit band Bolsheviki he might have secured a lot of parlor Socialist support in this country.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"CLEMENCEAU, Lloyd George, and Wilson have sown dragon's teeth," yawps a Berlin *Blatt.* More important, they have pulled Germany's.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THEY are talking of sending some American prohibition workers to England to convert that country, too. Why not send all of them?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



OUR NEW SATELLITE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

GERMANY is only waiting to put the rat in ratification.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AN optimist, Percy, is a man who thinks Mr. Burleson may get mad enough to quit.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE new Italian Foreign Minister is Tommaso Tittoni. Abbreviation would make him a bird.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WHY not make Mexico and Haiti mandataries for each other and let nature take its course?—*New York World.*

NOWADAYS there is nothing brewing but trouble.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

SPEAKING of the death penalty, is it possible to make the Kaiser any deader than he is?—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

THE quickest way for Germany to live down war-enmities is to live up to her peace promises.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

WHEN we finally bury the hatchet with the Germans it will be just as well to note carefully where it is buried.—*New York World.*

WE don't care much what happens to the Government of Germany, just so it doesn't return to private ownership.—*Wichita Beacon.*

PERHAPS it is as well that Willard did not go to France. He might have got in the way of Americans who could fight. —*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NO man knows that the League will be a success, but every man who made the acquaintance of cooties will be glad to give it a trial.—*Washington Herald.*

THE ex-Crown Prince intends to claim "the right of asylum." Lots of folk think he ought to have been in one years ago.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

THE sports who traveled across the country and bought ringside seats at Toledo would have got a better run for their money at the Methodist show at Columbus.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CARSON'S "ORDERS TO AMERICANS"

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S sharp orders to America to "attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours," stirs the wrath of some British observers who are not particularly anti-Ulster or pro-Sinn Fein, because they consider him a "disturber of the peace," between the United States and Great Britain in the same class with "President" De Valera of the "Irish Republic." This rather arrogant slogan of his, it is pointed out by some Irish editors opposed to him, has become the key-note of his utterances since the Irish-American delegation visited Ireland and drew up their report on conditions there which set British resentment ablaze in some sections. The sum total of Sir Edward Carson's indictment against American interference in the Irish question may be gathered from his speech at an Orange demonstration at Holwood, Belfast, on July 12, in which dispatches from that city quote him as saying in part the following:

> "There is a campaign going on in America at the present moment, fostered by the Catholic Church, which will soon be joined by the Germans and their funds, in order to create a great anti-British feeling.
>
> "Heaven knows I want good feeling between America and this country. I believe the whole future of the world probably depends upon the relations between the United States of America and ourselves, but I am not going to submit to this kind of a campaign, whether for friendship or any other purpose.
>
> "I seriously say to America to-day—you attend to your own affairs; we will attend to ours. You look after your own questions at home; we will look after ours. We will brook no interference in our own affairs by any country, however powerful. It is not for that we waged the great war of independence which has just been concluded."

According to some London correspondents of New York dailies, Sir Edward Carson and his partizans "will receive a free rein as heretofore, with governmental countenance in breaking the law, because Premier Lloyd George knows that if he touched Sir Edward Carson there are sufficient Unionists in the House of Commons to put him out of office inside of twenty-four hours," while among the London papers that rebuke Sir Edward Carson is *The Times*, which says that—

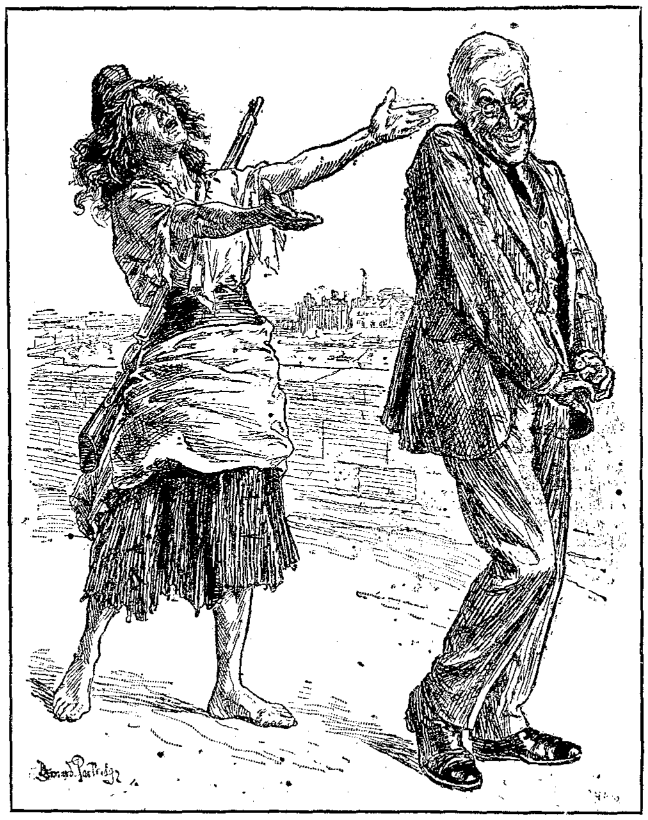
> "When Sir Edward warns America to mind her own business, he courts the retort that the wishes of fifteen million Irish-Americans are part of her business. Had it not been for British mismanagement in Ireland in the past, to-day there might be fewer Irish-Americans animated with ill will against England."

Not less sparing in its comment is the London *Daily Mail*, as it suggests that—

> "Carson's saber-rattling is intended to rouse passion against just consideration of the Irish problem. The Government's path would be easier if it proclaimed its intention of dealing as firmly with Bolshevik ex-ministers as with labor agitators."

Representative of Unionist opinion in the Irish press is the contention of the Belfast *News-Letter* that Sir Edward Carson's protest against "the interference of American politicians in the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom will be approved by the great majority of the British people." Our statesmen should speak plainly and firmly on this subject, says *The News-Letter*, which maintains that "their silence encourages the Irish-American agitation, and it strengthens the hope of the rebels that foreign pressure will compel the Government to surrender to them."

The report of the Irish-American delegates on conditions in Ireland is called by the Belfast *Northern Whig* "a tissue of deliberate and malignant falsehoods, and the government reply ought to be conclusive to all unbiased minds." The Government's reply appears rather late, this daily thinks, as it notes that the "falsehoods" have had a considerable start in point of time both in that country and in America. It is hoped that the Government will take steps to give the reply the widest publicity, especially in America, *The Northern Whig* urges, as it points out that—



SINN FEIN—"Be mine."

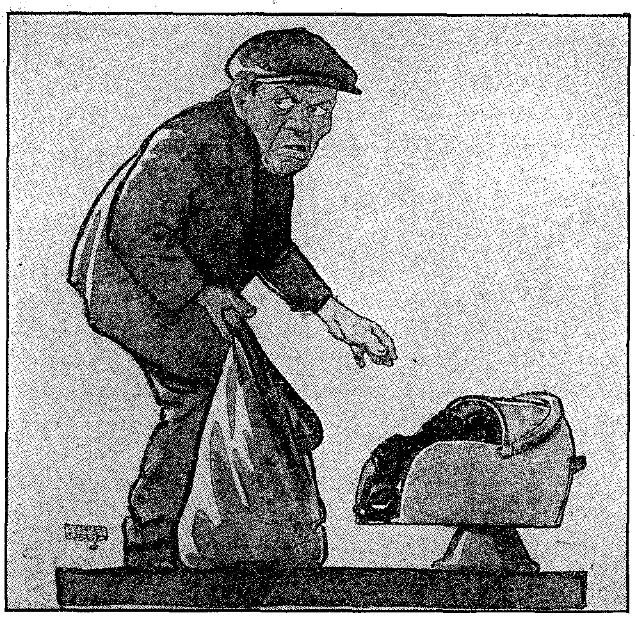
PRESIDENT WILSON—"I do hope I haven't given you too much encouragement—but I can never be more than a brother to you."

Punch (London).

> "The delegates' report belongs to the kind of literature with which Irish patriots have flooded the world for generations. It adds one or two perversions of its own to the general stock of lying on which Ireland's case of oppression has been built up. But it is little, if at all, worse than many other such documents which have been purveyed to the American public as the truth about Ireland. There has never been such a sustained campaign of malicious fabrications as that with which Irish patriotism has wooed the sympathies of the outside world."

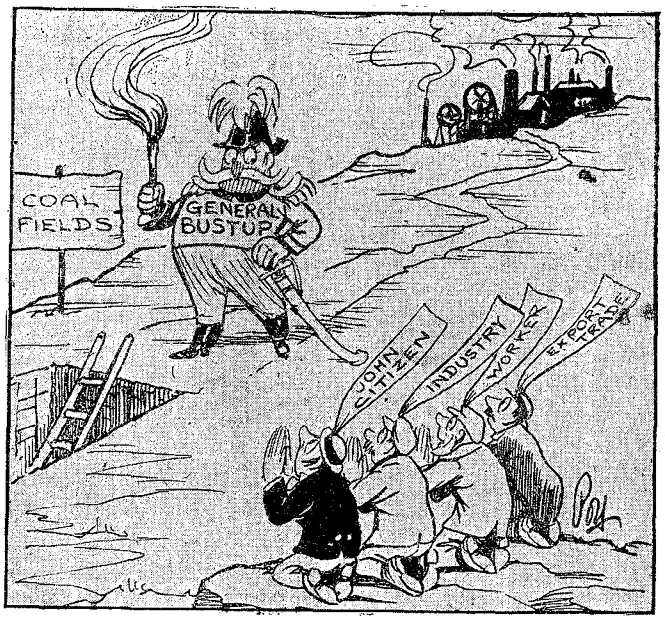
Turning now to the other side, the anti-Unionist press in Ireland employs variously the bludgeon or the rapier upon Sir Edward Carson and his sympathizers. Thus the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* remarks:

> "The last thing that Sir Edward Carson is willing to concede is that the feeling that has been aroused in America is due to any sympathy with Ireland. The manifestations of good-will toward Ireland, and of determination to help her, the resolution of the House of Representatives, the resolution of the Senate—all are ignored as signifying nothing. It is all a political game, declares Sir Edward, and with the same gesture with which he warned the Imperial Government five years ago not to touch Ulster, he warns the American people to-day, and



BILL SIKES, 1919.

—*London Opinion.*



"DON'T GO DOWN IN THE MINE, DADDY."

—*Evening News* (London).

OLD KING COAL NO MORE A MERRY OLD SOUL

tells them that a question, which is a burning question for fifteen millions of the Irish race in America and many other millions of people there who believed that in the Great War they were fighting for the rights of Ireland as well as those of other little nations, is no business of theirs, and that their 'meddlesome action, even if it was well intended and sincere'—which he denies—'can only add to the turmoil and ferment in this country.'"

With a bit of irony the Londonderry *Derry Journal* speaks of Sir Edward Carson as "that model of moderation, that arch-apostle of 'sweet reasonableness' in political methods," and reminds us that—

> "As a contemporary observes, Sir Edward Carson remains in 1919 what he was in 1913, implacably set against Irish rights and reckless of the consequences of his hostility. The glorifier of physical-force methods, his repudiation of the methods of constitutional agitation has reduced Ireland to her present grimly determined and intensely irritated condition. The desperation and heat engendered by that feeling have spread to the United States. . . . . . .
>
> "What wonder is it, therefore, considering the vigorous democratic spirit now abroad, that strong, enlightened, and progressive communities like those of the various States of North America reecho the insistent demand for freedom by Ireland herself. The democratic millions of America are not likely to be perturbed by the rebuke and resentment of Sir Edward Carson. His denunciation will in all probability only have the effect of stirring them to renewed endeavors exprest in firmness of language which the importance of the case demands."

All of which indicates the desirability of healing this troublous situation, and some Irish papers note with satisfaction editorials in the British press urging the imperative necessity of the settlement of the Irish question. *The Freeman's Journal*, for instance, quotes Mr. J. L. Garvin as saying in the London *Observer:*

> "When President Wilson calls the Irish question the 'political dynamite of the whole English-speaking world,' he expresses a formidable truth with the power of measured phrase which is perhaps his chief gift. It is astonishing, but tolerably exact to say—and it can soon be proved—that the Irish question has become the real crux of the World Question.
>
> "The reason is simple. Without Anglo-American friendship, concord, and through cooperation, there is no hope for the League of Nations or for any purpose of the constructive peace. Without that there can be no strengthened assurance of stability or safety anywhere; there can be no prospect of a better world, but only of a worse. With that no sane hope for civilization will be too high to be realized."

BRITAIN'S COAL CRISIS

A STORM OF INDIGNATION was raised against the British Government because of its six-shilling-per-ton increase in the price of coal. Some of the London press hint harshly that the Government has "incurred the suspicion that it may not be above political profiteering," while others charge it with being guilty of "gross blundering." Justifying the increase, Sir Auckland Geddes stated in the House of Commons that not only was the six-shilling advance necessary, but he feared it might have to be nine shillings and twopence "unless England could maintain her markets and prices for export, in the face of American competition and the use of oil, and improve her output." He said further that if the output goes up "we will be only too ready and willing to meet that rising output by falling prices." But perhaps the bitterest feeling is roused against the increase by the charge of labor that the Government seeks to kill the plan of nationalization of coal-mines recommended by the Coal Commission. Labor interests also declare that the Government is favoring capitalists, according to London dispatches, and "misrepresenting conditions by bungling bookkeeping." It is recalled that after the Government took control of the mines it fixt the coal prices at a rate to permit the weakest mines to make a profit. The strongest mines made large profits, but eighty per cent. of these came back through the excess-profits tax. Now, we are advised, the Government holds that the increase of six shillings was necessitated by the increase of wages granted as a result of the report of the Coal Commission headed by Sir John Sankey, and the falling off of production. The present position of railway and mines is that there is government control with private ownership, and the question agitating the country, especially politicians, we learn from the press, is whether the Government will adopt the demand of labor-unions for nationalization.

Four reports were issued by the thirteen members of the Coal Commission and, as the Manchester *Guardian* points out, it was a foregone conclusion that there would not be a unanimous decision. By far the most important of the reports is that signed not only by the chairman, Sir John Sankey, but by all six of the representatives of the miners. The plan of Mr. Justice Sankey, which is called a compromise by *The Guardian*, is described in its barest outline as follows:

"The state is to acquire the coal royalties on payment of fair compensation. It will also purchase all collieries, including building, machinery, and stores. Each mine will be under the authority of a manager who will be advised, but not controlled, by a Local Mining Council, of whom a majority will possibly, tho not certainly, be miners' representatives. In case of dispute between the manager and the Local Council the District Council will decide. There are to be fourteen of these District Councils, and in them, it is evidently intended, should be vested most of the real working authority. It is important, therefore, to study their constitution and powers very closely. The Minister of Mines will appoint the chairman and vice-chairman, four members will be elected by the workers, four by the chief consumers, and four by the technical and commercial interests. Under the authority of the Minister of Mines this Council will control everything concerned with the extraction of coal, prices, wages, and distribution. It will also appoint the mine managers and elect all the members to the National Mining Council. This last Council seems to be mainly of an ornamental nature, and its chief function will be to appoint a standing committee of eighteen to do the real work of advising, not controlling, the Minister of Mines, who is responsible solely to Parliament. The whole scheme is a highly ingenious system of representation, partly by election from below and partly by nomination from above. Altho the authority of the Minister of Mines is absolute in the last resort, his effective powers will be largely determined by the efficiency of the subordinate bodies, of which the chief, as we have seen, is the District Mining Council."

Among the journals that believe coal-mines will be nationalized is the London *Daily Mail*, which says that Mr. Justice Sankey's report "puts the decision beyond doubt," and the London *Daily News* remarks that "a condemnation of the private ownership of the nation's coal was practically certain"; and admitting the differences between the reports submitted by the commission, it maintains, nevertheless, that "it is difficult to escape the conclusion that, taken together, the reports have settled the issue." The London *Daily Chronicle* considers the Sankey report the most attractive yet formulated and notes that "a most careful attempt has been made to eliminate as far as possible the evils of bureaucracy and give due representation to interests without crippling direction and initiative."

Among the dubious minded is the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, which believes that the ingenuity and elaboration of the Sankey plan "require that it be tried in practise before a decisive opinion can be formed," and points out that this appears to have been anticipated in the postponement of the actual purchase of the mines for three years, "during which many aspects of the proposals will be subjected to the test of experience." Questioning also is the frame of mind of the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which observes that "we know that there is much to be said, theoretically, for nationalization, but the fact remains that we have recently had illustrations of how the state conducts great businesses, and they have not endeared us to the official as trader."

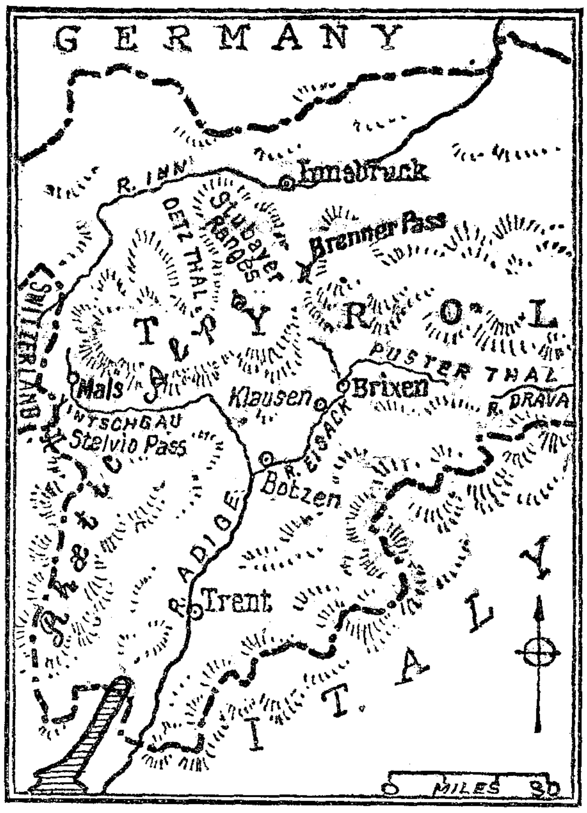
The London *Daily Telegraph* considers the Sankey report the most "astonishing document" ever laid before the British public, and the London *Morning Post*, speaks of it as the "coal conspiracy" and hopes that the initial protest against the nationalization of the mines is but "the beginning of a thoroughgoing campaign to arouse the nation."

ANOTHER TROUBLOUS ITALIAN DEMAND

SOME BOUNDARY-LINES in the recharting of Europe may cause new outbreaks of the Irredentist spirit if rumored adjustments of the Peace Conference are put into effect. This warning proceeds from the Right Honorable Lord Bryce, famous as much for his political knowledge as for his judicial mind, and he predicts not only future troubles from mistakes in the recasting of boundary-lines, but also "an unstable foundation whereon to build that League of Nations for which we have been hoping." Lord Bryce fixes attention particularly on "an important part" of the treaty propounded for acceptance by Austria, which "seems to have been scarcely noticed." This section apparently indicates, he tells us, that the Italian Government "demands the annexation of a large region of central Tyrol, which is not Italian by blood or by speech or by history." Lord Bryce's caution is published in the Manchester *Guardian*, from which we quote further, as follows:

"We all sympathize with Italy in her efforts to obtain the *Italia Irredenta* of the Trentino, *i.e.*, those Italian-speaking districts which used to belong to the bishopric of Trent, and such parts of the county of Tyrol as were Italian by speech. The inhabitants of these districts were virtually Italian and desired to enter the Italian Kingdom. But what appears to be now demanded is the cession to Italy of more than 200,000 German-speaking Tyrolese, who have never been Italian in any sense and do not wish to be transferred to Italian rule.

"It is worth while from this point of view to consider the attitude of the Italian Government in 1915 before Italy entered the war. In the negotiations that went on then between her Government and that of Austria, Austria offered the Italian-speaking districts of the Trentino and those parts of Tyrol which had an Italian-speaking population up to a point about twenty miles south of Botzen. That point is the boundary between the Italian and the German languages, and has been so since the eighth century. Italy refused this offer, demanding a frontier somewhat farther north, which would have given her not only all the Italian-speaking population, but also a few German-speaking districts, including the town of Botzen (whose population is about two-thirds German-speaking) and the valley of the River Adige as far north as the strong strategic position of Klausen (between Botzen and Brixen), where the Brenner high road and railway descend through a narrow gorge that forms the most defensible point of that great line of communication from north to south. Austria refused this and the negotiations were broken off."



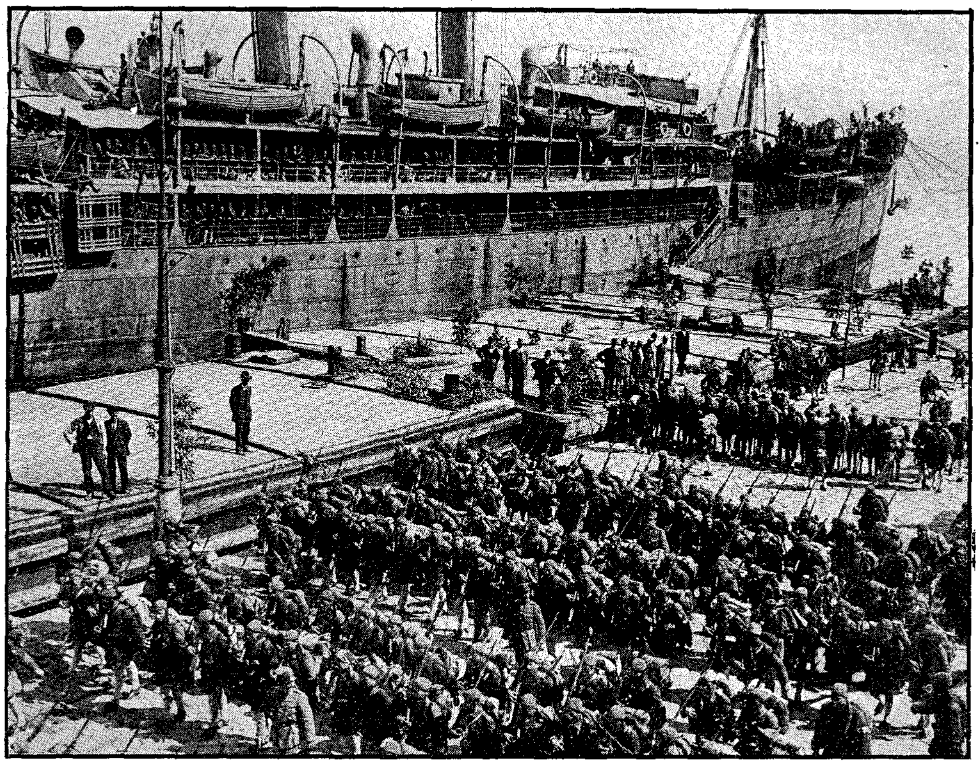
From the Manchester "Guardian."

WHERE A NEW IRREDENTA MAY ARISE.

Italy demands a large region of central Tyrol, which is "not Italian by blood or speech or by history."

What Italy now demands, Lord Bryce goes on to say, is "all she asked in 1915 and very much more," namely, all the German-speaking districts that lie within the basin of the Adige and its tributary, the Eisack, including the western part of the Pusterthal as far east as the source of the Drave, and the whole of the broad valley of the Vintschgau, which runs west of Botzen as far as Mals and the Stelvio Pass, together with all the valleys that descend from the main watershed of the Rhætic Alps (the Otzthal and Stubayer Ranges and the summit of the Brenner Pass). All these districts are Teutonic by race and speech, are part of the ancient county of Tyrol, and have nothing to do with the Trentino, according to Lord Bryce, who proceeds:

"It is attempted to justify this demand by the argument that Italy needs a strong strategic or what used to be called in the days of the Afghan War of 1878 a scientific frontier. But the frontier Italy demanded in 1915 was quite as good, for it gave her that supremely important point, the Klausen Gorge, as well as Botzen, which commands the entrance to the Vintschgau and the valley of the Eisack. The argument that Italy needs to go to the Brenner will have no weight with those who know the country intimately and who realize that here, as in many other mountain regions, it is not the grassy watershed, but the gorges of the southern valleys that form the true boundary, racial, political, and military. If the frontier Italy asked in 1915 was a strong one against the great Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of that year, how much stronger against the petty state of six and one-half million inhabitants to which the proud Hapsburg Austria has been now reduced.



Courtesy of the Greek "National Herald," New York.

A NEW ERA IN SMYRNA.

Allied troops debarking—forerunners of a government of fair play to all races and creeds.

"What is to be said for this demand for the annexation of more than 200,000 Tyrolese, an honest, simple, industrious, contented race of peasants, as those of us who have climbed among their peaks and glaciers know them to be? It was their misfortune, not their fault, that they were dragged into a wicked war by a group of unscrupulous politicians surrounding an imbecile monarch. How can such a demand be reconciled with the principles of nationality and self-determination of the peoples which the Allies proclaimed as the principles for which they were fighting?"

England sympathized with Andreas Hofer and his gallant Tyrolese countrymen, Lord Bryce recalls, when they fought and died in resisting Napoleon, who, after vanquishing Austria, handed them over to Bavaria. Are not the Tyrolese as well entitled now to protest, Lord Bryce inquires, and adds:

"No one has been more zealous through a long life in the cause of Italy than I have been, or been more whole-heartedly with Italy in her splendid effort to recover in this war the lands to which she is justly entitled. But, having been privileged to know such heroes of the Italian *Risorgimento* as Mazzini, Saffi, and Minghetti, I can not believe that those great patriots would have approved a claim so entirely at variance with the principles of freedom and nationality for which they contended, and I find it hard to think that if the Italian masses fully understood what their Government is said to be demanding, they would wish to annex to their state a great body of people differing in race and speech who would bitterly resent what will appear to them a high-handed act of force."

SMYRNA WELCOMES THE GREEKS

THE ARMED RESISTANCE that greeted the landing parties of the Greeks and Allies in Smyrna has now quieted down and the press of the city are telling the people that their fears of persecution and oppression by the Greeks are groundless, for the intentions of the new rulers are based on tolerance and fair play. This more hopeful belief is founded not merely on editorial interpretation of the Greek mind, we are told, but is officially based on pronouncements of the Greek Premier Venizelos. By way of example we quote the Smyrna *Liberty*, which observes:

"Conscious of the grave task laid upon its shoulders, the Greek Government will be sedulous to rule in that spirit of lofty justice and impartiality which makes a government strong and insures the well-being of all citizens. No distinction will be made between the divers elements that make up the population of Smyrna and its environs. Greeks, Turks, Armenians, Jews, and others shall all be equal before the law, which law is the same for all. Premier Venizelos has openly and frequently given his assurances on this point. Thus he says: 'The population of the territory that eventually will be ceded to Greece will be the object of conscientious concern to the Greek Government. The privileges enjoyed by certain of them under the government of those who have preceded us will be strictly conserved.'

"Such is the official utterance of the great Greek statesman, and his word will be made good to the last letter, for the Greece of Venizelos keeps its word. Moreover, we believe more than ever that the moment has come when all the elements of Smyrna, regardless of nationality, race, or creed, will join hands loyally in order to seal the compact of good understanding, sincere cooperation, friendship, and brotherhood, which has been brought to us by the victorious Greek troops in the silken folds of their splendid flags."

After long months of waiting, the Peace Conference has recognized the rights of Greece in Asia Minor and decided to entrust them to her, says the Smyrna *Independent*, which welcomes the arrival of the Greek troops, who "bring with them liberty and equality for all." Let us emphasize these words that—

"Those who do not yet know may learn, and that those who have been in doubt, may doubt no more, that Greek jurisdiction will admit of no favoritism. All persons are equal before the law, and all are children of the same fatherland. The time has gone by when language or religion separated one element from another, in this country."

The old order is dead, exclaims the Smyrna *Reform*, and of the impositions and misery of other days there remains only the shadow of a memory. To-day the unredeemed Greeks are freed from the yoke which weighed upon their neck for centuries, and this journal adds:

"Smyrnians know the fate in store for them. They know that under that great statesman, Venizelos, the political leader who presides over the destinies of Greece, they can only forge ahead, live happy, and extend their resources. Unquestionably the union of Smyrna to Greece was necessary, and now that it is a fact and the glorious Greek flag waves majestically above our buildings, let us rise and cry aloud in one voice: 'Long live the Allies! Long live Greece!'"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A COMING ICE-FAMINE

"SAVE THE ICE!" will be a familiar cry in the weeks to come, if we are to believe Katherine Rhodes, who writes on the subject in *The Forecast* (Philadelphia). Miss Rhodes asserts that we are facing perhaps the most serious ice-famine we have ever known. The mild and open weather of last winter almost completely prevented the cutting of natural ice, and there were heavy military demands on the materials for producing artificial cold, so that the condition is now so threatening as to engage the attention of legislators. Economy in the use of ice is a public duty this summer, and Miss Rhodes thinks there is little doubt that we shall be asked by city and State authorities and by the ice companies to join in an ice-saving campaign. She writes in substance:

"The late war has taught us to what an enormous aggregate small savings can amount. We have it from J. E. Porter, the vice-president of the National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers, that the woman in the home must on no account underrate the value of her efforts in saving ice. 'When you consider,' he says, 'the vast number of private refrigerators in use, as against the small number of great cold-storage plants, it will readily be seen that they are just as important.' What is more, we know that in the commerical plants, with their clockwork efficiency, any wastage of ice has been reduced to an unavoidable minimum. It is left to the housewife then to 'hold up her end.'

"The problem of ice-saving is by no means a simple one. The housewife can not solve it merely by cutting down the amount of ice purchased, for she owes it to her family to give them pure and wholesome food, and adequate refrigeration is the only means by which it can be insured in summer.

"How is the housewife to save without endangering the health of those who have the first right to her consideration? The family ice-box is nothing but a cold-storage plant on a small scale, and the same physical laws determine the success of both.

"Too many of the 'refrigerators' placed on the market are nothing more than ice-boxes, or mere receptacles for ice. Being unfitted to secure a degree of temperature low enough to keep the food fresh—about 45° Fahrenheit at most—the better part of the ice that is put into them will be wasted. A poorly insulated refrigerator will make away with 158 pounds of ice in a week, while a well-constructed one interlined with good non-conducting material will use only sixty-five pounds in a week.

"An ice-box to be adequately insulated should contain at least three inches of insulating material, exclusive of the wooden case and the lining. When buying a refrigerator, insist upon seeing a cross-section of its walls and doors. All makers of good refrigerators will be glad to have you judge of their insulation for yourself. Now, as to the insulating materials—wood, mineral wool, charcoal, sawdust are all effective insulators when they are dry. Unhappily, they will not remain dry. They will absorb moisture from the outer air, from the food, from the ice—and pretty soon the interior of the ice-box will 'sweat,' producing just the moist, semiwarm atmosphere which is favorable to the breeding of millions of germs. A refrigerator made in this way is nothing but a delusion and a snare. The only reliable kind of insulation is that in which materials non-conductive of heat or moisture—such as wood-felt or cork—are used.

"For ideal insulation, these materials should be found in combination with a 'dead-air' space. As everybody knows, a vacuum is the best non-conductor of heat; and the nearest thing to it, which would be practical for use in the construction of refrigerators, is air. You will find that a space of dead or confined air is a feature in the insulation of all the better-grade of boxes.

"Equally important is the free circulation of air in the interior of the refrigerator. Without it the food will not receive much benefit from the precious and expensive ice. There should be an unobstructed passage of air from the ice-compartment to the food-compartment, around the shelves and back to the ice-closet."

Other points to be noted are the openness and cleanliness of the drains, the tightness of the doors, and the adaptation of the ice-compartment to standard sizes. But a good refrigerator, Miss Rhodes bids us note, is of little value unless properly used. For instance, the ice-compartment must be kept almost full. The colder the refrigerator itself is kept, the more slowly the ice will melt. The saving of ice by keeping the compartment at least half-full is no less than 25 per cent. She goes on:

"To have a real understanding of the manner in which ice refrigerates is to realize the absurdity of the 'ice-blankets' and so-called 'ice-savers' which have long been foisted upon a credulous public. Since it is the gradual melting of the ice which keeps the food from spoiling, the ice-blanket laughably defeats the entire purpose of refrigeration. The only time at which the ice may be covered is when there are no foodstuffs in the refrigerator. Then, but under no other conditions, a few thicknesses of newspaper or a waterproof cover of some sort may be laid lightly over the ice so as to retard its melting.

"One should never open the ice-compartment except to take out or put in ice. The food-box, also, should not be opened oftener than is really necessary, and then for as short a time as possible. Every time the refrigerator-door is unlatched, the temperature goes up from one to three degrees. As some one has aptly counseled: 'Do not open the door and camp out before the refrigerator while planning the next meal. It might be cheaper to lose the left-overs!'

"Another way in which the housewife can help out the short supply and make it go further is by merely not wasting the space in the refrigerator and constantly putting in unnecessarily large vessels which themselves have to be cooled.

"It always arouses a twinge when one has to give up a luxurious habit, and, in view of the ice-shortage, the use of cracked ice at the table has certainly achieved that regrettable distinction. But of all food-idiosyncrasies this may be the most easily spared. If the refrigerator does its work well, there is no need of any further use of ice in preparing it for the table. The worst of using ice at the table is that only about half of it is ever used and the rest of it dribbles away disconsolately, and goes to waste.

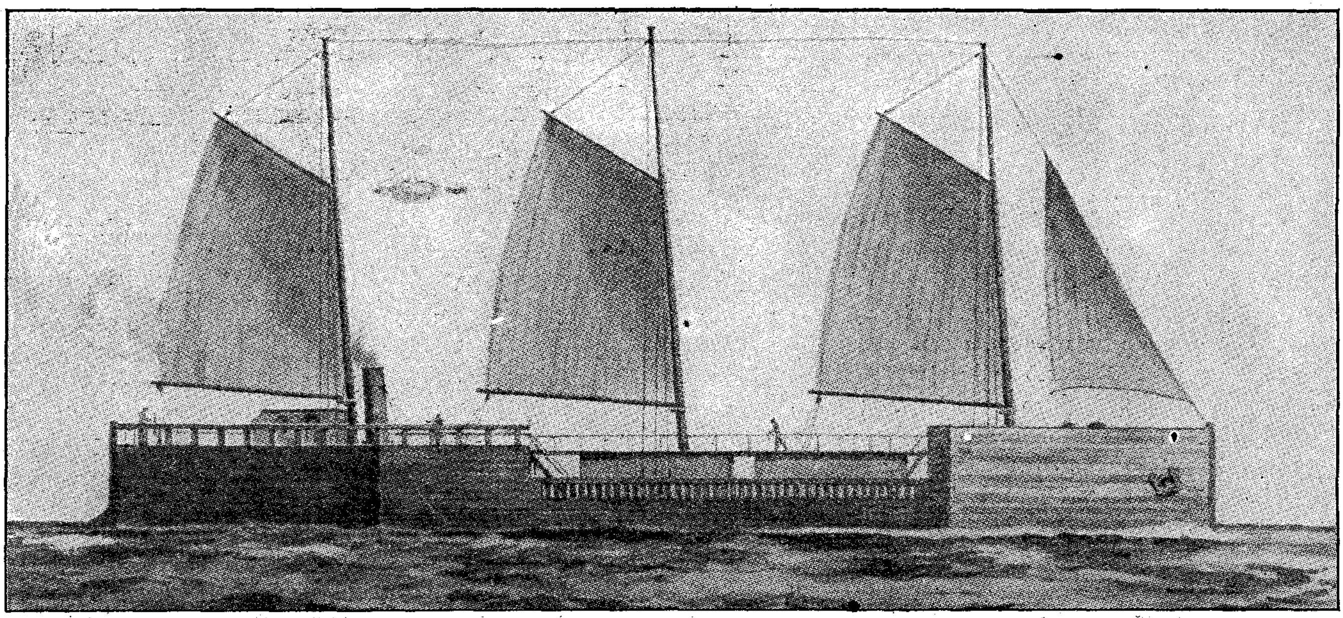
"It has of recent years become a matter of conjecture whether we may not some day become independent of ice entirely; but that day is not yet. The various forms of iceless refrigerators on the market, while having distinctly good qualities, are almost prohibitive in price.

"We often hear it said that we Americans use ice far more extensively than any other people in the world. We can certainly, if we wish, curtail our rather general misuse of it. The weight of an ice-shortage will fall upon those least able to support it, upon the young children everywhere, and with trebled force and deadliness upon the children of the slums. Let us not only be careful in our homes, but at hotels and restaurants let us not too casually order 'more cracked ice' this summer.

"There is no question of the seriousness of the situation. Already, in the first warm days of May, retail butchers were gathered together at the Hotel McAlpin, in New York City, to complain that they were paying 80 per cent. more for ice than ever before. Meanwhile, the Manhattan dealers were agreeing to assess themselves ten cents on each ton they sell during June, July, August, and September, in order to pay for ice from Maine and other distant points which actually costs more to buy than the city law (or at least the agreement between the ice-dealers and the Mayor's Committee) will permit them to sell it for.

"The artificial-ice manufacturers were unable, especially in view of the conditions as to labor and building and other material which prevailed, to expand with any such rapidity as would enable them to make up in any appreciable degree for the shortage in the natural crop, tho they are running to 100 per cent. capacity.

"When we consider that bringing the ice from Maine to New



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

"THE CARGO IS THE SHIP AND THE SHIP IS THE CARGO."

York means a long, long haul for such a commodity, and that it will actually cost more when it reaches there than can be charged for it, the gravity of the situation may be appreciated. It is one to call for the cooperation of all conscientious housewives in saving ice this summer."

A SHIP BUILT OUT OF CARGO

BUILDING A SHIP out of material to be carried, and taking her to pieces at her destination, may be called a unique idea in transportation. It is doubtful whether it could be successfully carried out with any cargo but lumber. The plan is evidently the direct descendant of the huge lumber-rafts which were assembled into a general cigar form and towed, sometimes several hundred miles, to their port of destination. The lumber was shipped in the rough, with the bark on the logs. In building, a cradle was erected of the proper form and then the logs were assembled within it and tied with heavy chains. We read in *The Scientific American* (New York):

> "The accompanying illustrations show a craft which is certainly unique in the annals of naval architecture. It may be designated as a raft or ship form; for the bottom, sides, bulkheads, decks, etc., are built of square, sawn timber measuring twelve inches square and up in section. As our contemporary, *The Illustrated London News*, to whom we are indebted for our illustrations, says of this vessel, 'The cargo is the ship, and the ship is the cargo.' The craft which is being constructed in British Columbia by Messrs. Vickers, consists of five million feet B. M. of timber in the form of great sticks of Douglas fir, hemlock, and cedar from the forests of the Pacific slopes. The sectional view shows that the floor of the ship is built up of six layers of timber placed alternately in the longitudinal and transverse position. On this are built up the flat sides and the wedge-shaped bow and stern. The usual decks are provided, and they also are built of heavy timber. There are a forecastle deck forward and a poop aft. Under the forecastle deck are the stores, chain-locker, etc., and under the poop are to be found the engine-room and the accommodations for the crew. Upon the poop aft of the smoke-stack are a chart-room and captain's room. The ship is driven by heavy-oil engines carried upon the main deck, and the power is transmitted from them to the twin propeller shafts by means of a vertical shaft and gearing. The vessel is divided by transverse bulkheads, and the whole structure of the ship is held together by long and heavy steel screw-bolts. The length of this remarkable craft is 250 feet, its beam 60 feet, and its depth 36 feet. The displacement will be about 9,000 tons. She will make but one voyage, from British Columbia to England, where, upon arrival, she will be unbolted, and the materials will be used to meet the serious shortage of timber in that country."

CABLEWAYS TO BLOCK STARVATION

FOOD FOR THE STARVING MONTENEGRINS has been taken into inaccessible mountain districts by cableways established and operated by the American Relief Administration in that country, we are told by a correspondent of the New York *Times*. Snow-blocked trails and broken bridges made ordinary methods of transport impossible, and if the American engineers had not swung supplies to the mountaineers through the air, they would have perished from starvation, for the Austrians had carried off all the food. In one case a cableway terminal was established on a mountain-top, whence food was distributed to all the surrounding valleys by means of burros and pack-horses. The despairing peasants cried, "Nothing can save us," but the answer of the American engineer was the aerial cableway, and as a result the peasants, says the correspondent, "stopt digging graves and began to plant crops." We read:

> "'This is the one region of Montenegro,' a report runs, 'that never gave up to the Austrians. The hills were always filled with loyal troops, who frequently raided the occupying forces in the valley. In retaliation the Austrians carried off practically all of the cattle and food-supplies. This, plus the fact that it was completely isolated because of the impassable mountains, whose trails have been blocked with snow during the winter months, and because of the broken bridges on its one good road, has left this district on starvation rations since the last of November. Even last fall many of the people were eating grass. For the last four months the death-rate has been enormous.
>
> "'We found after investigation that the use of cableways over the broken bridges and up the steepest mountains was the quickest and most feasible way of transporting food to the isolated districts beyond.
>
> "'On the route from Podoritza to Kolachij, for instance, we put up a cable over the blown-up bridge that used to span the foaming, swift-running river that runs between the mountains here. With this we were able to swing our loads of food over to the other side. Here we packed the food on burros for the perilous haul over five miles of mountain trails winding in and out on the edge of the cliffs. Then they were swung on a second cable over a second broken bridge spanning a deep chasm, and from there the food could be taken by horse and cart to Kolachij. The entire distance of this route is but fifty miles, but the many different hauls necessary even in this short distance give some idea of our transportation problem here.'
>
> "From another part of Jugo-Slavia comes the following report: 'The specter of hunger has at last been removed in this district, even tho a mountain wall of five thousand feet shut it from the outside world, and for a long time this region seemed doomed. We have succeeded at last, however, in establishing cableways up to the tops of the mountains. Here we collect all the burros

and pack-horses we can scrape together to take the food down to the valley towns on the other side of the mountain.

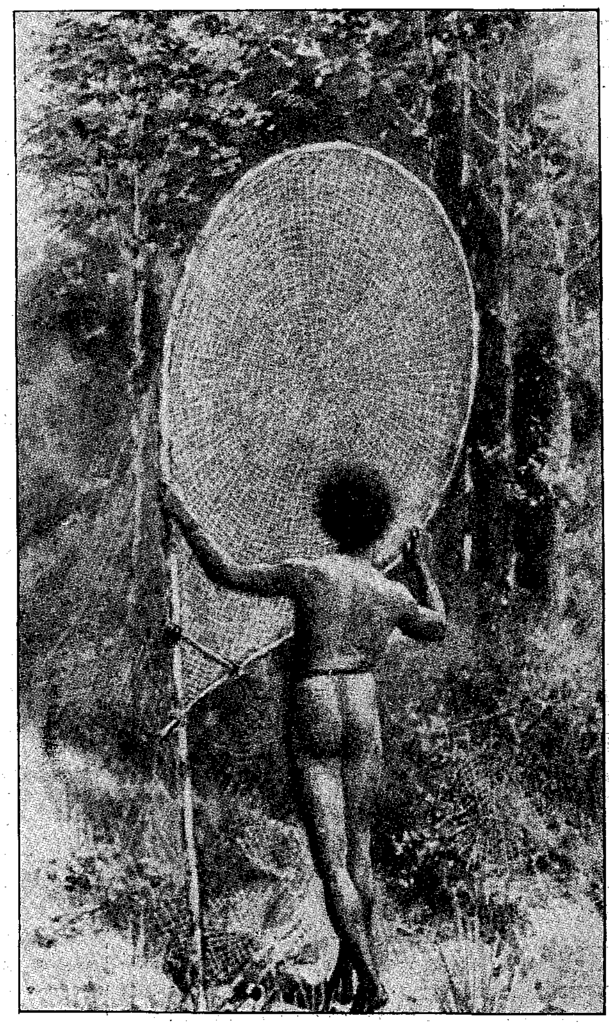
"'You should see how anxiously, but trustingly,' the report goes on to say, 'the people down in the valley wait for our American food to arrive. When we first entered this region it was the latter part of the winter, and the people had given up all hope of being saved. "It is no use," they told us when we arrived; "you can't save us; we haven't enough provisions to hold out until spring, and even if there is American food to be had, you can't get it to us. The Germans have torn up all railroads and bridges leading to the seaboard. But even if you could get the food to the mountains you couldn't get it over to us, because all the mountain-trails are impassable for hauling this time of year. No, you can't save us," they kept repeating.

"'Yes, we can,' we replied, and, planting the American flag on one of their little churches as a symbol of hope to keep up their courage, we went back over the mountains and began to open up the channels of communication with the seaboard by means of horses and cables, as already described. The hardest part of the haul was, of course, over the mountains themselves. Here we never dared to send off a train of our pack-horses carrying the precious food without sending with them a crew of men to shovel them out of the drifts. Many times the trails had to be shoveled foot by foot as the pack-horses proceeded. The discouraging part of it was that when the wind was high the trails almost immediately filled up again, so that a few minutes after one had been shoveled it would be lost beneath the drifts. By the end of March, however, the snow melted sufficiently so that this difficulty was removed.

"'Anyhow, we kept our word,' this report ends. 'What they said couldn't be done we said could. And we did it! The people in this district are now happily eating American flour and pork. They have stopt digging graves and are, instead, planting their crops for this year's harvest.'"

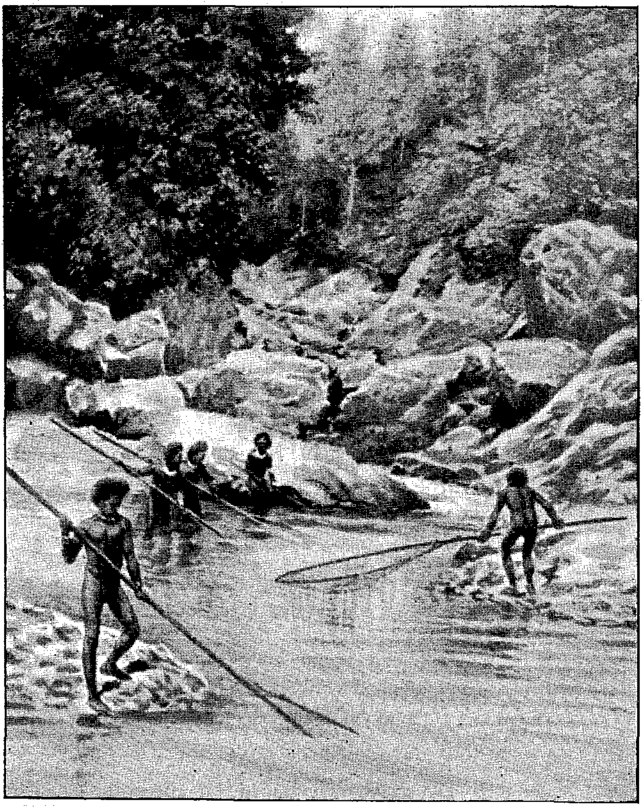
CATCHING FISH WITH SPIDERS' WEBS

YOU CAN HARDLY BLAME ANY ONE who demands somewhat more than the unsupported word of a traveler before he believes that a fish-net can be made from a spider-web; yet when a considerable number of independent observers assert that they have seen such nets in common use, and others testify to the existence of tropical webs of sufficient strength to make nets, skepticism must give way. So at least thinks Prof. E. W. Gudger, of the State Normal College, Greensboro, N. C., who writes in *The Zoological Society Bulletin* (New York) on "The Most Remarkable Fishing-Net Known." Despite the characterization of the tales quoted by Professor Gudger as "fairy-stories" by certain naturalists, he insists that they are entitled to credence. To quote and summarize:



A PAPUAN AND HIS NEW DIP-NET.

It is made of looped bamboo and the web of a large spider.



Illustrations from "Two Years Among New Guinea Cannibals."

THEY ARE FISHING WITH SPIDER-WEB NETS.

"Louis Becke, author of many interesting books on the life and customs of the South-Sea-Islanders, says that many years ago he was discussing the customs, habits, and manner of life of the inhabitants of western Polynesia with Dr. J. S. Kubary, a German naturalist and traveler of high standing. They were at the time traversing a path through the mountains of Ponapé, one of the islands of the Caroline Archipelago, lying northwest of New Guinea.

"It was early in the morning, and spiders' webs with the dew on them were found everywhere. They were very large, so much so that occasionally one of them would obstruct the path of the travelers, and would have to be broken through with a stick. The German assured him that these were nothing compared to those which he had heard were to be found in the vicinity of Astrolabe Bay on the northeastern coast of that strange island-continent, Papua, or New Guinea.

"Kubary told his companion that he had read in either a letter or a publication by the distinguished Russian naturalist, Baron Nicolai Miklucho-Maclay, the statement that the mountain-dwelling tribes about Astrolabe Bay used similar spider-web nets for catching fish in their mountain streams.

"Whether or not the Baron had actually seen the natives use the large spider-webs for catching fish, Kubary could not say; but he certainly believed that the former had grounds for making the statement. Kubary's own notion was that the natives somehow or other were able to remove the nets whole and uninjured from the branches of the trees between which they had been spun, and having fastened them with proper supports across the narrow streams, drove the fish into them.

"I have had careful search made of all the works available in the Library of Congress of both Kubary and Miklucho-Maclay, but with barren results so far as finding anything confirmatory of this interesting story.

"However, from another source we now come to a most important confirmation of the spider-web fish-net story. In E. A. Pratt's 'Two Years Among New Guinea Cannibals' (London, 1906) is found the following remarkable account of fishing with the spider-web nets.

"'One of the greatest curiosities that I noted during my stay in New Guinea was the spider-web fishing-net. In the forest at this point (Waley, near Yule Bay), huge spiders' webs, six feet in diameter, abounded. These were woven in a large mesh, varying from one inch square at the outside of the web to about one-eighth inch at the center. The web was most substantial, and had great resisting power, a fact of which the natives were not slow to avail themselves, for they have prest into the service of man this spider, which is about the size of a small hazel-nut, with hairy, dark-brown legs, spreading to about two inches. This diligent creature they have beguiled into weaving their fishing-nets. At the place where the webs are thickest they set up long bamboos, bent over in a loop at the end. In a very short time the spider weaves a web on this most convenient frame, and the Papuan has his fishing-net ready to his hand.

"'He goes down to the stream and uses it with great dexterity to catch fish of about one pound in weight, neither the water nor the fish sufficing to break the mesh. The usual practise is to stand on a rock in backwater where there is an eddy. There they watch for a fish, and then dexterously dip it up and throw it on to the bank. Several men would set up bamboos so as to have nets ready all together, and would then arrange little fishing parties. It seemed to me that the substance of the web resisted water as readily as a duck's back.'"

A third brief reference to the spider's web fish-net has also come to light. In Capt. C. G. Rawling's "Land of the New Guinea Pygmies" is found this interesting statement:

"The bushes round the camp (at the village at Atabo on the coast) contained large numbers of an immense spider; I do not know its name, but it is well known in other parts of New Guinea. They have soft, balloon-like bodies, and spin a web of great strength. It has been commonly stated that these webs are utilized by the natives as fishing-nets, and that large fish are secured, but I am afraid that this is an unsubstantiated yarn. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the children do take the webs off entire by slipping a ring of cane below, and that in them they will carry fish the size of sprats."

In a subsequent article in *The Bulletin* Professor Gudger quotes an additional number of authorities, including naturalists from 1725 on, all testifying to the great strength of certain spiders' webs in the tropics and adding probability to the fish-net story.

Again, in a very recent work (1906), by R. W. Williamson, on the Mafulu district of New Guinea, occurs the following very circumstantial account. Williamson, after describing a dip-net of hand-woven mesh, goes on to say:

"The other form (of dip-net) is also found on a looped cane; but the loop in this case is larger and more oval in shape, and the netting is made of the web of a large spider. To make it, they take the already looped cane to where there are a number of such webs, and twist the looped end round and round among the webs, until there is stretched across the loop a double or treble or quadruple layer of web, which, tho flat when made, is elastic, and when used becomes under pressure more or less bag-shaped."

TALKING THROUGH THE TREES

DID YOU EVER SEND a "floragram," or talk to a friend over the "floraphone"? These somewhat fanciful words are coined by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the United States Army, in connection with his experiments on "tree-wireless," or the transmission and reception of wireless messages of all kinds, telegraphic or telephonic, by the use of growing trees as antennæ. General Squier's results, as he describes them in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York, July), indicate that trees play a much more important part in electrical phenomena than has been generally supposed. From the moment that a seed sprouts it becomes a possible detector and receiver of electromagnetic waves, and trees have been effectively used as such by the United States Signal Corps in the operations of the Great War. Further, the possibility of using trees in general meteorological observation of electrical phenomena is asserted by General Squier, who also looks forward to a more systematic study of physical botany by this means. He writes in substance:

HE INVENTED THE TREE-WIRELESS.

Major-General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

"The discovery is now announced, after experiments covering fifteen years, beginning in California and continuing intermittently until the outbreak of the war, when they went forward with vigor as an emergency means of communication. The system was utilized during the war in 'listening in' on the German radio communication.

"Without entering into the details of these preliminary experiments here, it may be said that one of the best receiving arrangements is found to be an elevated tree earth-terminal in the upper part of the tree-top, and an earth consisting practically of several short pieces of insulated wire, sealed at the outer end, radiating out from a common center, and buried a few inches beneath the surface of the ground in the neighborhood of the tree.

"This same type of circuit was employed in an inverse manner for radio-telephonic transmitting purposes, altho the experiments thus far have been limited to short distances. It was found that two-way radio-telephonic communication was easily established with remarkably low values of transmitting antenna current.

"The flexibility of this arrangement is very striking. The linking up of wire and wireless methods was found to be both convenient and efficient. Radio-telephonic messages from airplanes were readily received by the tree-antenna arrangement and transferred thence to the wire system of the city of Washington, and finally received at any point desired.

"Furthermore, radio-telephonic transmission through the tree-antenna was received by another tree-antenna, and automatically returned to the sender on a wire system, thus making the complete circuit.

"Long-distance reception on any wave-length from all the larger European stations and from our ships at sea was easily accomplished and traffic copied on a twenty-four-hour schedule by the regular enlisted operators of the Signal Corps.

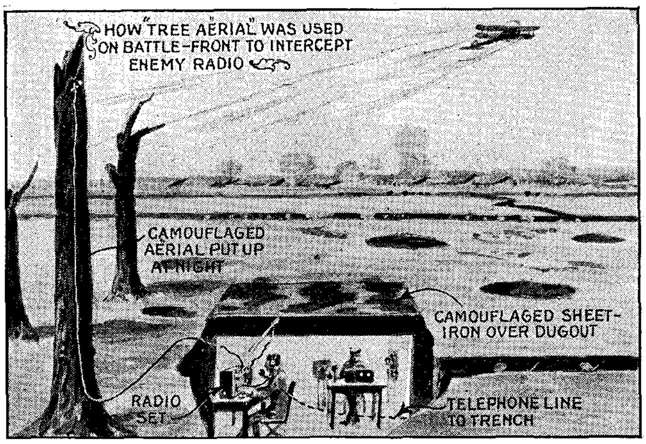
"In France officers of the Signal Corps, by the simple device of driving a spike into a tree-trunk to which to connect the audion set, which wireless-operators use to magnify the dot and dash—little sounds which make up wireless messages—found it was possible to 'listen in' on communications between German airplanes and the German lines. Messages were thus intercepted in spots into which it would have been impossible to transport a field-wireless apparatus."

With regard to the physical theory of "tree-wireless," General Squier tells us that a metallic electrode, rigidly driven into the living organism of a tree, is intimately connected to the earth itself and is subject to changes of electrical tension representing the innumerable frequencies required by modern radio-telephony and telegraphy, as well as any other electrical disturbances on the surface of the earth or the atmosphere above it. Any one of these may be selected for study by properly "tuning" a system of connected circuits, just as color screens can select a particular component of white light. The physicist has therefore in the growing tree a new means of studying in detail atmospheric and earth electrical disturbances. General Squier goes on:

"From the moment an acorn is planted in fertile soil, it becomes a 'detector' and a 'receiver' of electromagnetic waves, and the marvelous properties of this receiver, through agencies at present entirely hidden from us, are such as to vitalize the acorn and to produce in time the giant oak. In the power of multiplying plant cells, it may, indeed, be called an incomparable 'amplifier.'

"From this angle of view, we may consider that trees have been pieces of electrical apparatus from their beginning, and with their manifold chains of living cells are absorbers, conductors, and radiators of the long electromagnetic waves as used in the radio art.

"For our present purpose we may consider, therefore, a growing tree as a highly organized piece of living earth, to be used in the same manner as we now use the earth as a universal conductor for telephony and telegraphy and other electrical purposes.


HOW "TREE AERIAL" WAS USED ON BATTLE-FRONT TO INTERCEPT ENEMY RADIO
CAMOUFLAGED AERIAL PUT UP AT NIGHT
CAMOUFLAGED SHEET-IRON OVER DUGOUT
RADIO SET
TELEPHONE LINE TO TRENCH

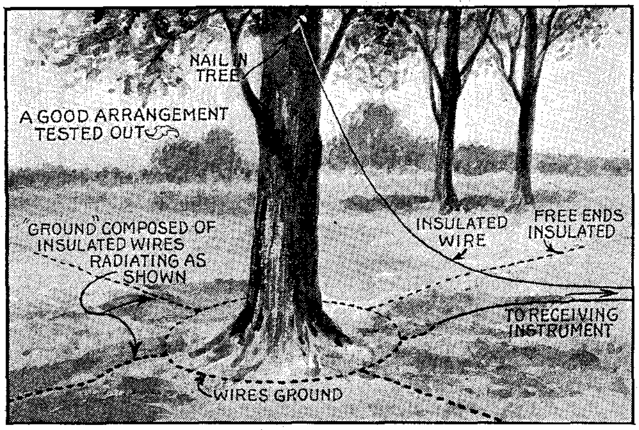
"It would seem that living vegetation may play a more important part in electrical phenomena than has been generally supposed. In view of what has been accomplished in space telegraphy within the last seven or eight years, it is difficult to predict to what extent this means of communication may be ultimately developed. If the earth's surface is already generously provided with efficient antennæ, which we have but to utilize for such communication, even over short distances, it is a fascinating thought to dwell upon in connection with the future development of the transmission of intelligence.

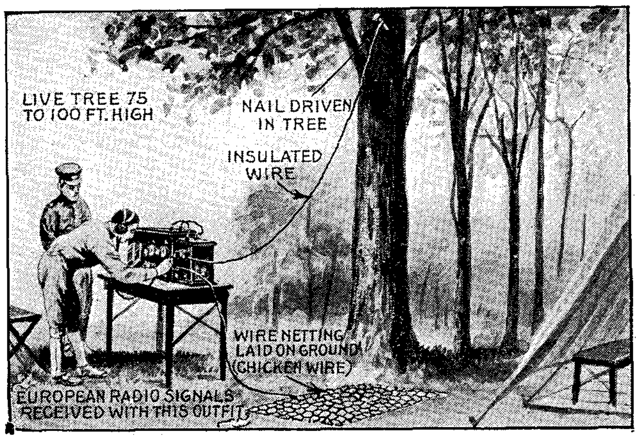
"It is seen that a growing tree, covered with foliage, is influenced inductively by electrical disturbances outside of itself, and, in fact, becomes generally responsive to induced electrical oscillations.

"Our great forest areas may exercise an influence in maintaining a general equilibrium between the electrical charges of the upper atmosphere and the earth, which has not been fully realized. On this point, comparisons between observations from the interior of great desert areas devoid of any vegetation, with those from other portions of the earth's surface well covered with forests, would be instructive.

"From this view-point, the general surface of the earth may be considered as supplied by nature with innumerable meteorological observation-towers, which possibly may be employed by means of apparatus involving principles already well known to science.

"In conclusion, it is believed that vegetation should be studied more systematically from a distinctly physical standpoint, than has been done in the past. Physics has been said to be the mother of all the sciences, and more and more the physical method of studying all science is proving to be the true one, as is evidenced by the great advance in recent years, in comparatively new branches of scientific work, such as astrophysics and physical chemistry. Has not the time arrived for a more systematic study of physical botany, in the light of the new electric theory of matter?"


NAIL IN TREE
A GOOD ARRANGEMENT TESTED OUT
"GROUND" COMPOSED OF INSULATED WIRES RADIATING AS SHOWN
INSULATED WIRE
FREE ENDS INSULATED
TO RECEIVING INSTRUMENT
WIRES GROUND


LIVE TREE 75 TO 100 FT. HIGH
NAIL DRIVEN IN TREE
INSULATED WIRE
WIRE NETTING LAID ON GROUND (CHICKEN WIRE)
EUROPEAN RADIO SIGNALS RECEIVED WITH THIS OUTFIT

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

TRIPLEX GLASS—The non-shattering glass designed originally for use on automobiles was described several years ago, just after its invention, in these columns. It has now, we are informed by *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 7), been adapted to many other uses. We read in this paper:

"During the war it was proved to be of the greatest service for goggles for airmen. For those who are not familiar with its construction we may state that this glass is made up of three layers of material, two of glass, and a middle layer of xylonite. The three are firmly prest together, so that they are practically indissoluble. The middle layer of flexible material makes very little difference to the transparency of the glass, but alters very materially its reaction to violence. A blow that would shatter an ordinary sheet of glass and endanger all persons who were near has quite a different effect on the triplex glass. This may be fissured and seamed by hundreds of fine lines; but the middle layer of flexible material holds all together securely, so that not a particle of the glass leaves its place in the fissured sheet.

"The stopping effects of the glass upon rifle-bullets must be seen to be believed. The glass can be used for the manufacture of ordinary spectacle lenses. It is of great value for this purpose to short-sighted persons who are exposed to the risk of breakage of glasses—for example, in hunting, shooting, and motoring. The lenses can be ground to any combination of spheres and cylinders, just as the usual glass lens, and can be fitted into rims or mounted into rimless spectacles or clips. It is necessary to coat the edges of the lenses with an invisible varnish to secure the glass from the penetration of damp, but otherwise no special method of working is necessary. The lenses are a little thicker than the usual glass lens, and they have a faintly amber tint. This is not objectionable; in fact, it would be an advantage where glasses are worn to prevent glare effects, but the tint would reduce visibility slightly at twilight. . . . . .

"The lenses are quite accurate, and altho very thin the blow of a steel hammer only produced numerous fissures in the glass, and did not detach one fragment. Wearers of monocles would materially reduce their consumption of lenses by the use of this glass."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 80

LETTERS - AND - ART

TO AVERT A NATIONAL CRISIS BY "NEW-ENGLANDISM"

THE WAR HAS GIVEN us that temper which precedes a social revolution, declares one of our leading librarians. He sees one way of conquering a possible crisis in harking back to the example of our fathers in meeting another revolution. "If we can, as a nation, transform our society to fit this new temper, we may, as did our New England fathers, hold fast to the new in us that is good, and let none of the humanism of the new spirit the war has brought us be exhausted in violence." His antidote is "New-Englandism," and if this strikes some sections as savoring too much of sectionalism they have but to follow his example and try to summon up for emulation the best that they, whether of the South, the West, or the Middle West, have contributed to the nation's ideals and let their minds dwell on these things. New England, however, has her justification in her tercentenary year falling in 1920. The present writer, Mr. John Cotton Dana, now director of the Newark Public Library, summons New-Englanders to "give a year's earnest effort to strengthening the good that lies in New-Englandism," and his appeal is nation-wide, for he sees that spirit having gone into remote corners. Writing in the New York *Evening Post*, he does not leave us without definite suggestions:

"Establish a central bureau of information and suggestion. Ask this bureau to discover by letter, circular, book, press, and personal appeal all organizations of persons of New England descent, no matter how small and no matter how remote from New England, and try to induce them to agree to take thought of New-Englandism at some time during 1920. Make it clear from the first that this 1920 movement has two main purposes in view—one, to study New Englandism in an effort to find what good it has done and by the exercise of what qualities of mind and heart it has done that good; and, the other, to try to make more active here and now those same qualities."

The story of New England may be briefly told, especially that aspect of it that Mr. Dana proposes as the soul of his celebrations:

"Our first-comers to Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, and those who followed soon after them, brought here certain theories of society and certain habits in conduct. These seem to have had their birth in those movements of heart and mind which preceded a great revolution. In England these theories and habits came forth in that revolution itself, and therein were in a measure exhausted and then supplanted by the thoughts and morals of an inevitable reaction. On our shores, that which our forbears brought of the new fashion in stern faiths and of the new manner of living together was not exhausted by revolutionary excess. It here persisted through generations, and, so far as human nature permitted, was here put into practise.

"Why these things were so, no one knows. Nor does any one know why the soil, the climate, the relative isolation, the quite forbidding ocean to the east and the very inviting new lands to the west, strengthened the beliefs and manners of the earlier comers, modified them to fit new occasions, and made them, if we New-Englanders are not entirely self-deceived, of great effect on all the development of all of a great country for two hundred and ninety-nine years.

"Is, now, this work of these three centuries an 'event' in any proper sense of the word? And should we hear the answering word 'celebration' when we ask what it is well to do as these three centuries of work are rounded out? Surely not, if we are mindful of the fact that what we are moved to look back upon, as 1920 approaches and the cause for wishing to do, in 1920, certain good works, is not the pilgrimages and landings of 1620 and thereabouts, but the work of the years that lie between those dates."

Conventional celebrations, Mr. Dana sees, are entirely unfit for the coming tercentenary. There is a value, however, in finding out "what our fathers of New England have well done in three centuries," and in trying "to equip ourselves better to do like things here and now." Perhaps there will accrue a distinct value in clarifying the nebulous idea, which passes under the name of "Puritanism," and see how much of it can be translated into Americanism. Mr. Dana specifies:

"The suggestion is that in 1920 we have in all parts of our country hundreds, even thousands, of memorial exercises, simple or elaborate, earnest or gay, formal or trivial, as place and opportunity may indicate, and of the type each group may select.

"Plymouth, Boston, and Massachusetts proper should note that this suggestion, were it brought to realization, would not make it more difficult to carry out the conventional celebration plans that they may have designed. On the contrary, a nation-wide New England observance in 1920 would help to arouse interest in local Massachusetts celebrations.

"Of the many suggestions the central bureau could send, here are a few:

"Gather the household, farming, and industrial objects of Colonial days and set them up, with full descriptive labels and pictures, for the observation and study of old and young. The fascination these collections have for the descendants of our early settlers is well known; but few realize how many of them have been made, even in the far-Western States, and how readily an interest in them is taken up by newcomers and by the children of the most foreign of foreign parents.

"Let this collection form, wherever possible, the beginning of a local Colonial museum, placed in a house of the older type. In a large city build a house after the ancient pattern and fill it and its attached sheds and barns with ancient furniture, utensils, and implements, all somewhat as has been done in and with veritable old houses in New England itself.

"This bureau will supply Colonial objects, by loan or by sale, at cost, as far as possible; it will furnish pictures and working-drawings of them as needed; and it will, as demand increases, make copies of many, mark them as such, and sell them at cost. The supply of these objects is greater than many suppose. Mr. Mercer, of Doylestown, Pa., has collected 15,000, ranging from huge cider-presses to candle-snuffers, in the last fifteen years, most of them being identical with like objects used in New England.

"If location and funds permit, construct the house in the country, with ample gardens, pasturage, and wood lot; place in and about it all the equipment and devices by the use of which the Colonial household made of itself a complete, self-sustaining community. Then, during certain weeks in the year, engage interested persons, old and young, to dress in the Colonial manner, live on the place, and carry on the life of the old days as completely and accurately as possible.

"This suggestion contains the essentials of all the others. My long intimacy with the West assures me that it would there make a strong appeal, as would all the minor suggestions that naturally go with it.

"The central bureau will, of course, be ready to furnish, at cost or free, detailed information to any group which tries thus to reconstruct and make real by occupancy a Colonial homestead; just as it will be ready to help the few of a remote village to gather some objects and set up a modest Colonial room.

"The word 'Colonial,' and not the phrase 'Colonial New England,' is here used, partly for ease of expression, but chiefly because I wish to indicate that this whole suggestion for 1920 should be made on broad lines, and not confined to New-England life. Thus made it will lose nothing of its ultimate purpose and will gain much in interest.

"The little red schoolhouse is a suggestion that points to many and varied ceremonies of strong appeal. A replica of an old-time schoolroom was set up in a corner of a temporary building in St. Louis two years ago, and was visited by many thousand persons, old and young. Its success fully proved that representations of old-time American ways are of the greatest interest to all Western people.

"With the old schoolhouse go inevitably suggestions for old folks' concerts, spelling-bees, quilting parties, town-meetings, and many others of the forms of social activity which in early days so often took place in the schoolhouse.

"The central bureau will find it easy to induce those of New-England descent, in hundreds and thousands of villages and towns, to hold, in 1920, at least one New-England day, a day devoted to such displays and exercises as the genius and facilities of each place may indicate.

"This bureau will promote by letter, circular, journal, press, and book the study of American history, including in this more particularly that history as affected by the literary, political, social, mechanic, and industrial activities of the New-Englander, of the New-Englander at home, and the New-Englander transplanted, and of the first and all succeeding generations.

"This literary and historical material, furnished free in proper cases and in others sold at cost, will be welcomed by teachers and pupils and by all school authorities, if it is adjusted well to the main purpose of the whole movement and is modest and inquiring and not boastful.

"It may prove difficult at first to gain the attention of the public press to an organized effort to produce a quite unorganized commemoration not of an event, but of the quality and extent of a nation-wide influence continuing through three centuries, and of the ideas and conduct behind that influence. But once the idea is grasped that this is a democratic plan, in that it urges every man to be the fount and origin of his own observances, and that the bureau is to suggest and inform and never to control, it will surely be widely approved."

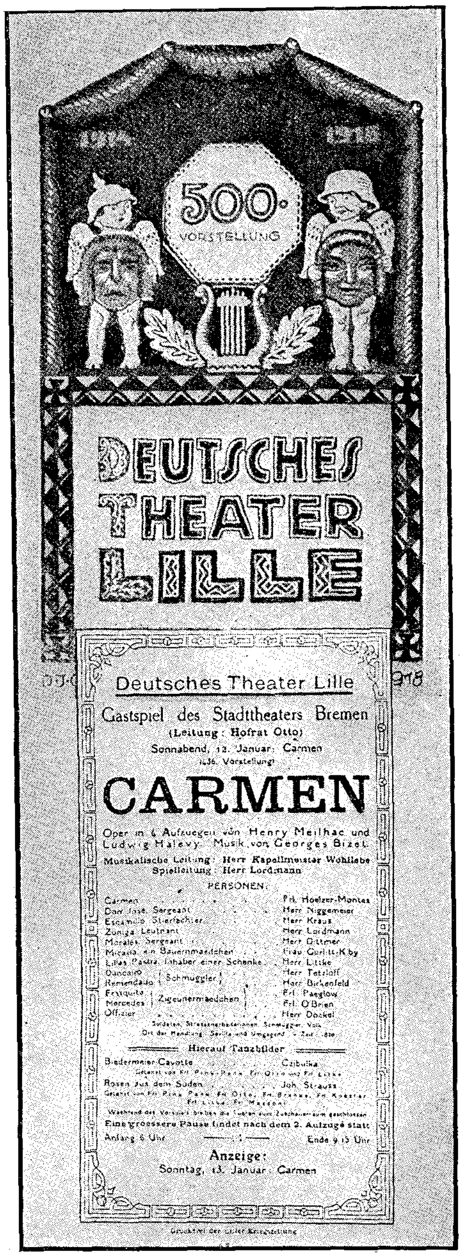
GERMAN ART-DEALERS — The alien problem will reappear in the art world, warns the New York *Herald.* "German art-dealers have made up their minds to get back into the art business in America up to their necks." Sweden, which is said to have received "the art-plunder of Russia," will furnish these dealers things to sell, if no one else will. Upon which statements *The American Art News* (New York) practically says: "Well, why not?"

"The war is over, and if German merchants in other lines of trade are permitted to resume business here—and we predict that they will be received, if not welcomed (alas for American memory and consistency!)—we can see no reason why the German art-dealer should be shut out from resuming his activities in this country. There are certain German art firms, notably those of Munich, which enjoyed the confidence and respect of their fellow art-dealers here for many years preceding the war—and to those the cold shoulder will probably not be turned.

"And as we happened to know that two prominent Fifth Avenue firms at least have been quietly buying pictures owned in Germany, through agents in neutral countries, at the great sales in Berlin three years ago, and from private sources, many of which are now in their store-rooms here, is it or will it be any more unpatriotic to trade with the German dealer who may soon offer his wares here, than with the firms who have been buying and importing German-owned pictures during the war?"

GERMANIZING A FRENCH THEATER

BELATED HISTORY CROPS UP now and then, helping us to fill up the gaps in our knowledge of the cultural life of the enemy during the war-years. Amusement for the troops had to reach a higher level as time passed than that indulged in by the Germans during the first days of invasion. When Lille was entered in the fall of 1914, the first thing they did, says *The Theater Magazine* (New York), "was to pillage the town, gorge themselves with commandeered viands and wine, and annoy and terrify the inhabitants." Common sense saw that this witches' Sabbath could not preserve the morale of the troops, so when Lille became the headquarters for the staff surrounded by a garrison of one hundred thousand men, efforts were made to provide rational entertainment. Probably it was with a long sight for the future that the *Kommandantur* set about the Germanization of the French stage. Lille had a fine new theater — Nouveau Théâtre—all but completed after the designs of the architect, Cordonnier, but her municipal authorities did not yield immediately or graciously to the overtures of the Germans. The *Theater's* account, translated from *Le Théâtre et la Musique* (Paris), recovers this page of theatrical history:


1914
1918
500. VORSTELLUNG

DEUTSCHES THEATER LILLE

Deutsches Theater Lille

Gastspiel des Stadttheaters Bremen
(Leitung: Hofrat Otto)
Sonnabend, 12. Januar: Carmen
(436. Vorstellung)

CARMEN

Oper in 4 Aufzuegen von Henry Meilhac und Ludwig Halevy. Musik von Georges Bizet.
Musikalische Leitung: Herr Kapellmeister Wohllebe
Spielleitung: Herr Lordmann

PERSONEN:

Carmen	Frl. Hoelzer-Montes
Don José, Sergeant	Herr Niggemeier
Escamillo, Stierfechter	Herr Kraus
Zuniga, Leutnant	Herr Lordmann
Morales, Sergeant	Herr Dittmer
Micaela, ein Bauernmaedchen	Frau Gerlitt-Kby
Lillas Pastia, Inhaber einer Schenke	Herr Littke
Dancairo } Schmuggler	Herr Tetzloff
Remendado } Schmuggler	Herr Birkenfeld
Frasquita } Zigeunermaedchen	Frl. Paeglow
Mercedes } Zigeunermaedchen	Frl. O'Brien
Offizier	Herr Dockel

Hierauf Tanzbilder

Biedermeier-Gavotte	Czibulka
Rosen aus dem Süden	Joh. Strauss

Eine groessere Pause findet nach dem 2. Aufzuge statt
Anfang 6 Uhr — Ende 9.15 Uhr

Anzeige:
Sonntag, 13. Januar: Carmen

From "The Theater."

FIRST-NIGHT PROGRAM

At Lille's Germanized theater, where we see tragedy and comedy disporting the *pickelhaub.*

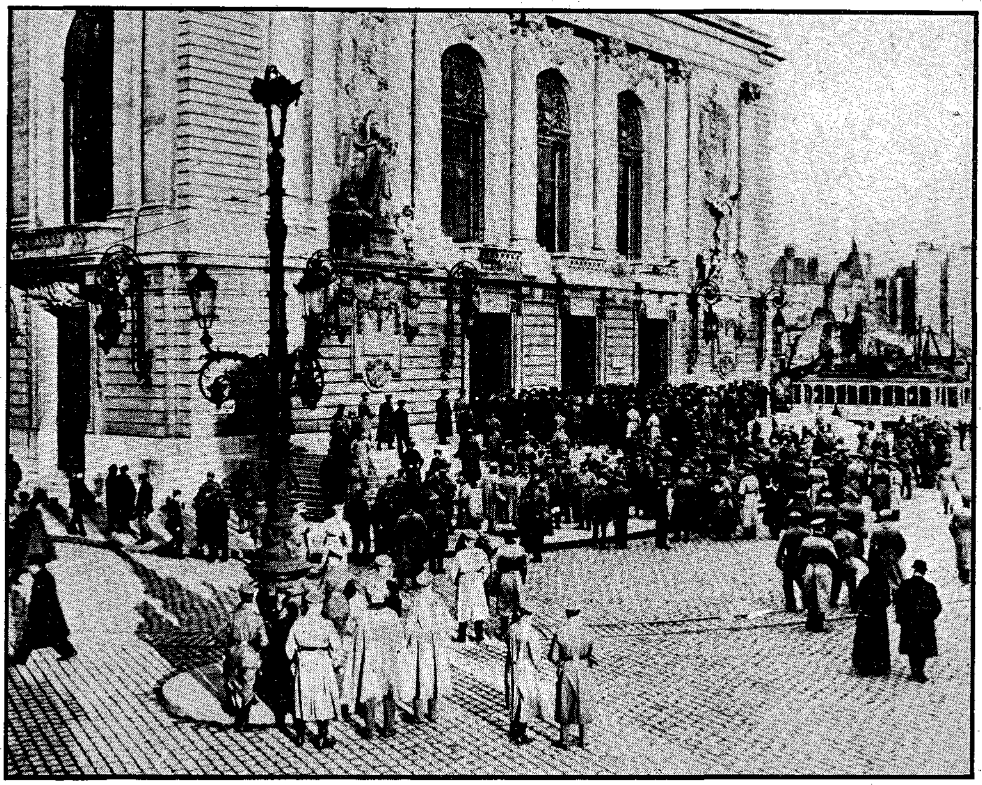
"Let us quote again; the *Ingenieur-offizier* is speaking: 'At first, the negotiations opened up with the town of Lille failed to bring about any satisfactory result, owing to the obstinacy of the municipal authorities, who argued that they possest neither the plans nor the money, nor yet the necessary labor, and that the material for the equipment of the theater was in Paris. A thorough and systematic search partly proved the contrary. The Government decreed that the existing fittings could be used by the troops at the Empire for the town and local government. An order was issued stipulating that the Nouveau Théâtre had to be ready by January 1, 1916.

"'Soldiers, prisoners, and civilians were requisitioned for this work. Herr Hauptmann's delight at the rapidity with which it was carried out knew no bounds . . . "gigantic work" indeed. No fewer than three hundred cart-loads of rubbish were cleared away, and under the débris were found, lying in a confused heap, cases full of articles for the equipment of the theater. When the questions of heating, lighting, drainage (!), fitting of the wings, cables, safety-curtains, were satisfactorily settled, despite immense difficulties successfully overcome "thanks to the iron will of those who wished to create a home for German art in the enemy's country," the "Deutsches Theater" of Lille was opened on December 25, 1915. The technical manager and the stage-manager, who had toiled days—nay, weeks—without resting (would you believe it?) saw their efforts rewarded. Goethe shared the triumph, for the inaugurating spectacle was "Iphigénie en Tauride."'"

Nobody but the Germans attended these representations. "*Boches* always," says the French account, but "sometimes there were *Boches* of distinction, such as Rupprecht." We find that—

"He presided (a thing which he will never do now, not even in a theater) in a front box. He also patronized the buffet, for which he had provided stoneware mugs around which ran the inscription 'Rupprecht to his brave soldiers.' The 'brave soldiers' would have appreciated better this princely souvenir had they received it full of beer, but that was asking too much of the Bavarian *Kronprinz's* generosity.

"The repertoire of the 'Deutsches Theater-Lille' included every kind . . . the Huns' musical and dramatic *Kultur* is so adaptable! Mozart ('Noces de Figaro,' 'Don Juan'), Weber ('Freischütz'), 'Carmen,' the 'Postillon de Longjumeau' of Adam, the 'Tales of Hoffmann' of Offenbach, as well as 'La Poupée' of Audran; the latter played as *opéra-bouffe*, provided food for 'intellectual excitement' as the 'Ingenieur-kaptän-program-distributer' says. The majority of the programs of the Theaterleitung der 6e Armèe are devoted to French or Italian plays ('Le Barbier de Séville,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Le Trouvère').



Photographed by the International Film Service.

WHEN ONLY GERMANS WENT TO THE NOUVEAU THÉÂTRE.

This fine theater at Lille was almost completed at the time of the German invasion. The enemy gave it the finishing touches and moved in, but were obliged to draw largely on the French repertory for amusement.

"Operettas of Strauss ('La Chauve-Souris'), or of Franz Lehar, or Hugo Félix occupy the second rank.

"Among modern dramatic authors they chose Hauptmann. Among the older masters, Goethe, Lessing, and Schiller."

As to the artists, most of them were unknown. They formed two or three troupes, we are told, "who traveled from one army to another 'selling their goods' at Brussels, Lille, Valenciennes, Douai, Laon, Maubeuge, not at random, but according to a definite itinerary made out by some *Über-Kommandantur*." For instance:

"The 'Postillon de Longjumeau,' given at Lille on July 3, 1917, came straight from La Monnaie of Brussels, with Herr Bussard as the *Marquis de Corcy*, Siewert (Herr, of course), as *Chapelou*, and Frankalensee as *Madeleine*.

"Playing before the troops was considered an honor, as it is here. The Berlin, Munich, Cologne *impresarii* multiplied their offers, as testified by a voluminous correspondence from agents and editors, some of them very important ones.

"Some of the artists chosen received fairly high salaries. I have a list made out for a lyrical troupe who came to Lille at the end of January, 1916, to sing 'Freischütz,' the 'Barbier de Séville,' etc. Here is, for instance, the distribution of Weber's piece with the salary for each artist: "*Max* (Kirchner), 175 to 200 marks; *Killian* (von Bongardt), 100 marks; *Agathe* (Fräulein Bamberger), 150 marks; *Kaspar* (Schutzendorff), 125 marks; *Annette* (Frau Jülich), 150 marks; *Prompter* (*sic*) (Fräulien Horn), 50 marks, etc. The total of the salaries amounts to 1,760 marks, including small parts.

"The 'Barbier de Séville,' given on February 1, cost 1,210 marks only."

THE KNELL OF "THE BELLMAN"

WEEKLY JOURNALISM never has flourished with us to the extent our English cousins have favored it. Those papers, like the late *Critic*, that have been purely literary, have long since died, leaving no successors. Literature comes in like a bow of ribbon on the skirt of such as depend on their appeal to the sterner interests of to-day. But even one such, *The Bellman* (Minneapolis), has rung its last peal and departed with a graceful valedictory that leaves onlookers cogitating on the state of publicism among us. On all hands the retirement of *The Bellman*, which frequently furnished our readers good poetry and occasionally articles in the realm of this department, is accompanied with expressions of regret. This regret has no need of accompanying sympathy, for this weekly did not fail. As a contemporary says, it has "always paid dividends to its stockholders and now returns them their invested money with interest and thanks for the accommodation." It even achieves the distinction of a prophet with home honors, such as these voiced by the Minneapolis *Journal:*

"We shall miss *The Bellman*, for it has held a unique place among periodicals. Some one has spoken of an institution as the shadow cast by a man, and in Minneapolis we have always been able to see the sturdy character back of *The Bellman*. Some have rejoiced in it, others have gnashed on it with their teeth, but all have respected it as real character with a backbone in it.

"But whatever one thinks or has thought of the literary character or political policy of *The Bellman*, it has always kept itself clean and strong, and it has carried the name of Minneapolis and the Northwest far afield, into every literary corner of the world, and it has done its section good and never harm."

The event stirs reflection on the general subject of weekly journalism. One paragraph of the swan-song of Mr. William C. Edgar, its owner and editor, is quoted by the New York *Sun*. Seeing that *The Bellman* had no future to fear, it exprest sentiments "entirely disinterested":

"In truth, the policy of the Government for several years past in respect of periodicals, especially the smaller weeklies throughout the country, including the increasing exactions and burdens imposed upon them by the Post-office Department, has been such as greatly to discourage their publication. It has had no particular influence in determining the retirement of *The Bellman*, but unless changed to a more enlightened and liberal one, it will inevitably result in the total extinction of most such weeklies. Only the great Eastern periodicals, with their enormous advertising revenue, can possibly survive such a policy."

The Evening Sun adds:

"This is not only a serious matter for the threatened publications but also for their readers: students of special subjects, amateurs of local interests, and dilettanti in art, letters, politics, what-not. Truly the war covers a multitude of sins and blunders, and plasters many small sores. But the war is over, and it would be a pity if the peace brought in its train the obscuration of a fertile field of fancy and reflection.

"We mark the passing of *The Bellman* with sincere regret and hope he will be the last of his kind to pass into the shades for a long time to come."

Taking a survey of the weekly field, one of *The Bellman's* compeers seems to point out that most of its kind are already passed. The majority that remain are of another sort, so the editor of *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis) sets out to show. Characterizing its former Northern contemporary as "editorially sane, without stodginess in its conservatism, devoted to the consideration of serious affairs but not without frequent dignified humor, publishing excellent poetry and short fiction and criticism that was critical but neither hypercritical nor vagaristic," *The Mirror* finds *The Bellman's* demise as "significant" in that "the country—the world, in fact—seems to have gone radical with a vengeance." Looking over the field, *The Mirror* thus reflects:

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WILLIAM C. EDGAR,

Editor and proprietor of *The Bellman*, which, in ceasing to make its rounds, leaves only regret behind.

"There is but one truly conservative weekly of note left in the field, and that is *The Argonaut*, of San Francisco. I am excluding from consideration Col. W. D'Alton Mann's *Town Topics*, of New York, the representative society weekly of this nation. The once conservative New York *Nation* has become so radical in tone that now the erstwhile advanced and superprogressive *New Republic* and the Veblenian *Dial* 'toil after it in vain,' like 'panting Time' after Shakespeare, in the poem. Then there is Max Eastman's paper, *The Liberator*, often represt but insuppressible in its forceful intransigence. *The Public* remains radical, with a strong reservation against all faultfinding with President Wilson and his policies; it does not make so much headway with so-called radicals as it might, for the reason, as I see it, that the remedy it proposes for the evils against which most of the *intelligentzia* inveigh has one fatal defect—it will work. The remedy is the single tax. Even the venerable *Atlantic Monthly* now publishes articles by Herbert Wilton Stanley, whose other name is Harold Lord Varney, an accredited organizer of and lecturer for the I. W. W., who has written ably in *Reedy's Mirror* in favor of the Bolshevistic theory of society and government, and finds its circulation increasing. It is very evident that radicalism is 'what the people want,' and the hotter the radicalism the more they want of it. . . . . . .

"The only sign I see of any reaction against the radical rage, if one may call it so, is the recent inauguration of *The Review*, of New York, to whose arrival *The Bellman* cries 'Hail' in the same issue in which it chants its own 'Farewell.' *The Review* aspires evidently to take the conservative position once held by *The Nation*, now gone out into the wilds with Ishmael under the brilliant direction of Oswald Garrison Villard, with a renaissance of that passion which characterized the earlier Garrison's abolitionist *Liberator*. It is capitalized for $200,000, subscribed by men and women in the different big cities of the country, but the stockholders are not to have anything to say about its editorial policies. *The Review* is devoted to 'the preservation of American ideals and American principles of government.' I have seen two numbers of this weekly. It is not an exhilarating publication. It is all at sixes and sevens with the *Zeitgeist*. It's like reading an old book in support of the geocentric theory of the universe to peruse *The Review*. Almost you expect to turn the page and find an able article condemnatory of such innovations as electricity and steam in human service. There was no such conservatism as *The Review's* in *The Bellman*, whose bell tinkles away into silence. *The Review* looks to me like a reaction that won't amount to much. Its antiquatedness of social, economic, and political view is positively laughable when contrasted with the liberalism of *America*, the Roman Catholic, so-called Jesuit, review, now in its twenty-first volume. Some of the most forceful criticism of the League of Nations that I have seen, from the point of view of internationalism, has appeared in *America*, and it gives frequent indications of being able to distinguish some reason in the spread of Bolshevism. *America* I should class with the liberal papers, but I expect to find *The Review* thundering in the index against the recent social manifesto of the Roman Catholic bishops."

Noting *The Villager*, of Katonah, "recently coming to the front by sheer worth of good writing and sound, if conservative, thinking," as "radical" compared with *Harvey's Weekly*, Mr. Reedy goes afield from the weekly press to add to his list. But when he gathers them all up, and hails them as nearer relations to his own *Mirror* than they perhaps would be willing to grant if speaking for themselves, he finds "these are bad days for conservative periodicals":

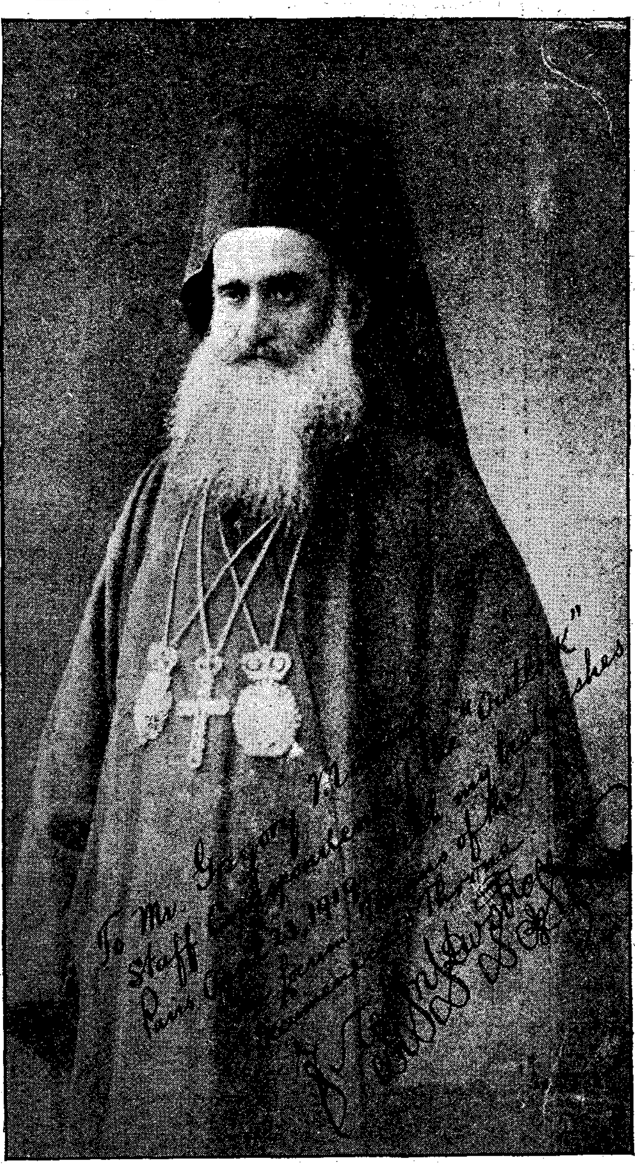
"The unconventional thinkers are on top. And why? Because nearly every individual person in the United States at the present time is a socialist or an anarchist as to some institution or government policy—everybody, that is, except Ed. W. Howe, of Atchison, whose *Howe's Monthly*, 'of Information and Indignation,' is the raciest, rippingest, raspiest, defender of the *status quo*—except as to revealed religion, radicalism, journalism, feminism, and a few other things. Ed. Howe is so conservative he's a radical against radicalism, and indeed he's doing good service in his blasting of fake social reforms and all the world of sentimental sob-stuff.

"Radicalism is the order. Don't make any mistake about that. If you want to find Bolshevism, talk to many of our returned soldiers. Keep your ears open in the street-cars. Listen to the workers in the factories, the men engaged on new buildings, the clerks in the stores. The mood slightly below the surface everywhere is one of discontent and defiance. The worst thing I can say about this mood of the people is that its defiant discontent is desperate—hopeless. And this is not bettered by prohibition, governmental espionage, suppression of the press and speech, raids on headquarters of non-conformists' propaganda, imprisonment of men and women for opinion's sake. Conservatism is in a stupor from which it seems only to awake in fits and starts of senseless panic. It is paralyzed before the symptoms of revolt. It is playing into the hands of radicals through such performances as the opposition of the Republican party in the Senate to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, with the implied threat of Haman-high tariffs and hard fighting against concessions to organized labor instead of conciliation. It gives all kinds of aid and comfort to the revolutionary elements. It goes ahead smashing away at public and private liberty, playing, in the case of the Republicans, at politics on a heaving volcano. Conservatism wants a restoration of the world before the war. That world has passed away never to return. *The Bellman* saw the coming of the trouble and gracefully tolled its own knell, dying with a grace that half redeems its cause. And the conservative press and the conservative statesmen are doing nothing to allay the intelligent discontent preached and fostered by the increasingly successful radical publications. We are all radicals now. It is radical rather than conservative opinion here that imperils our acceptance of the League of Nations."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE GREEK PATRIARCH FOR A LEAGUE OF CHURCHES

THE CHURCHES OF THE WORLD, as well as the civil states thereof, stand in need of applying the principles underlying the Fourteen Points. What this statement means, coming from the highest dignitary of the Greek Church, is that the world needs a League of Churches, particularly to stand guardian over the principle of self-determination of peoples in church matters. Incidentally, this principle applied to missionary effort, says his Eminence Dorotheos, the Patriarch of the Greek Church, or the Locum-Tenens of the Ecumenical Throne, "means that one Christian Church ought not to be wasting its energies trying to take converts from another Christian Church." In a wider sphere the principle should effect a check on the imperialistic designs shown in church as well as in state. The Greek Church, which feels itself especially aggrieved in this respect, sent its Patriarch to Paris, where, according to Mr. Gregory Mason, to whom this dignitary gave an interview for *The Outlook* (New York), such a thing happened as shattered a much older precedent than President Wilson's absence. "It was the first time since the Council of Florence, in 1439, that a Patriarch of the Greek Church has left the Ecumenical Throne." What the Pope is to the Church of Rome the Patriarch is to the Church of Greece, whose members number one hundred and thirty millions. The Patriarch said:



Courtesy of "The Outlook."

FATHER OF THE LEAGUE OF CHURCHES.

Patriarch of the Greek Church, who proposes "just as compact and definite an organization as that proposed for the League of Nations." This signed and inscribed photograph was given to Mr. Mason, of *The Outlook*, by the Patriarch himself.

"You understand that I am the shepherd of all the Greeks. The unredeemed Greeks living under alien domination all look to me for succor, for there are ways in which I can reach them when the hands of even our great patriot and public leader, Mr. Venizelos, are tied. I have come to put before the leaders of the great nations assembled at the Peace Conference a plea for the protection of my people against imperialistic influences which are threatening to envelop them.

"There are ecclesiastical forces much in evidence. It is unfortunately true that the imperialism of the Italian Government, which aims at swallowing territory in both the Ægean Sea and northern Epirus, which is preponderantly Greek, is abetted by the covetousness of the Roman Catholic Church. It is extremely regrettable that in these trying times, when all Christians ought to stand together, we find one Christian Church slyly trying to undermine another. Why, the Roman Church has even put forward a preposterous claim to St. Sophia! Such conduct from the great Church of Rome is hard to understand. Have her leaders forgotten all the noble ideals of Christianity? Now, if ever, is the world sadly in need of the spirit of brotherly love."

When Mr. Mason asked the Patriarch if his idea of a League of Churches comprised such a compact and definite organization as that proposed for the League of Nations, he answered decisively:

"I have in mind just as compact and definite an organization as that proposed for the League of Nations, and I believe it is entirely practicable. On all sides already you can see signs which indicate that churchmen everywhere recognize the vital need of cooperation among all Christian churches. I have been already in communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has always championed the *entente* of all the Christian churches. In fact, our relations with the Anglican and Episcopalian Churches have always been cordial, and to-day they are the very best."

When asked what would be the attitude of missionaries from English and American Protestant churches in the Balkans and in Asia Minor, he said:

"Perhaps it is too soon to say, but I think it ought to be sympathetic. In the past the relations between our Church and the Protestant churches have been cordial. There have been some exceptions, there have been some individual Protestant missionaries of a bitter temper, but on the whole the relations have been cordial.

"I regret to say that it is with the great Roman Catholic Church that the rub comes. Thus far indications are that the Catholics are not so inclined to welcome the plan for a League of Churches as one would hope. In many respects there have always been more sympathy and understanding between the Greek Church and the Protestant churches than between the Orthodox Church and the Church of Rome."

The missionary field which would most feel the effect of a League was viewed in this light:

"The idea is that each Christian Church would be allotted particular fields, just as particular nations are made mandataries for certain territory under the League of Nations. Asia Minor would naturally be the field for the Greek Church. Friendly churches would no more send missionaries to invade one another's fields than America, for instance, would send political agents into Ireland to wean the Irish away from the British Empire. It is necessary to face the fact that in some respects foreign missionary work runs the risk of clothing itself in some of the very features which make disliked the work of such foreign political propaganda as you came to disapprove of so heartily in America during the recent war. But it should be understood that the free exercise of religion is to form the basis of our understanding. Non-Christian peoples will not be simply relegated to this or the other Church, but will be allowed to choose for themselves the Church they wish to join. We will have simply brought them the message of the Bible."

"But, your Holiness," interjected Mr. Mason, "as I understand it, your League of Churches would embrace only Christian organizations. Now, if there is a League of Nations it will contain some non-Christian nations. What would be your attitude toward the invasion of a modern and civilized but non-Christian nation like Japan by Christian missionaries?" The Patriarch reflected a moment, while he twined and untwined his slender fingers. Then he replied:

"I should say that any missionary effort is proper so long as it is not brutal or coercive, so long as the missionary confines himself to offering people a chance to have the light which he believes he carries. No one could object to Japan sending Buddhist missionaries to Europe in that spirit. Christianity fears no rival, because Christianity is confident of the moral foundation on which it rests. But Christian missionaries ought to bear in mind that very feature of their religion in carrying their message to heathen peoples. Christianity does not lend itself to being spread by force, but merely by the inherent strength of its own principles."

JAPAN'S WAR ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN KOREA

ANOTHER BELGIUM is on the world's hands, according to the view of the Presbyterian Church, whose missionaries have been included among the victims of the Japanese persecutions in Korea. A report of several thousand words has been issued by this Church embracing information which has been verified as trustworthy. "It becomes necessary that the facts be stated by some one," says this report, "and that these be held to form the basis of constructive reformation later on." What is related, it is declared, "can be duplicated in scores of places in Korea, and some of the reports thus far received are even more harrowing than the ones we report." The narrative, which is in part reprinted in the New York *Times*, covers some individual cases:

"'Many of these reports are repulsive in the extreme, and our readers' blood will boil with indignation as ours has who have witnessed these things. We make very few comments, therefore, and leave the facts to convey their own lesson. Were the conditions as they actually are to be fully reported the report would be extremely long and too horrible to relate.'

"Preliminary police examinations of Koreans suspected of complicity in the revolutionary movement are said in the reports of the investigators to include 'every human refinement in brutality,' men being beaten to death and women subjected to nearly every possible form of shameful treatment. Milder punishment, it is said, included ninety blows rained upon the prisoner's body with a bamboo rod, and the administering of many boot-kicks, at the end of which the victim, if he survived, was sent almost lifeless to a hospital."

Special significance is seen in instances like the following, where the persecutions take the form that imply orders from sources higher up. In a previous article THE LITERARY DIGEST reproduced a picture showing Christian Koreans tied to crosses and shot. We have since been informed that the picture is not recent—at present the Koreans are merely tied to crosses and flogged. The following cases cited in the Presbyterian report seem to show a rather pointed prejudice against Christianity:

"'Christians murdered and burned by Japanese soldiers.' —*Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo, April 29, 1919.

"The following is the most terrible story yet verified. The American Vice-Consul and the British Acting Consul, as well as many others have personally visited the scene and have protested against such acts. The Governor-General was compelled to admit the offense, and the following article gives the general fact:

"Statement of H. H. Underwood, a missionary resident in Seoul, as to trip to neighborhood of Pal Tan, market town in country of Buwon-Kyongki Province, April 16.

"'Party left Seoul about 9:30 A.M. by writer's auto and proceeded to Pal Tan by way of Buwon and Osan, a distance of slightly over forty-six miles in all. About two miles before reaching Pal Tan a large cloud of smoke was seen rising from behind a market town. The car was stopt for lunch here, and the writer strolled over to a near-by cluster of houses and, finding a farmer, engaged him in conversation. After a little preliminary talk the following took place:

"'H. H. UNDERWOOD—What is that smoke?

"'FARMER—That is a village that has been burned.

"'H. H. U.—When was it burned?

"'F.—Yesterday.

"'H. H. U.—How was it burned?

"'F.—(Glancing around fearfully.) By the soldiers.

"'H. H. U.—Why? Did the people riot or shout for independence?

"'F.—No, but that is a Christian village.

"'After lunch we drove to the town, leaving the car, as it was impossible to cross the stream at the entrance to the town. We walked past the police station, which is situated where the two main roads entering the town meet. A file of soldiers of the 78th Regiment was standing outside the station. As we were passing, a Japanese policeman came out and demanded where we were going, ordering us into the station. We entered as two Japanese officers got up and left. We all noticed their shoulder-straps, which are red, with three stars. This, I am told, is the badge of First Sergeant. The policeman who had ordered us into the station shouldered a carbine and followed the officers. In a moment we saw them setting off on the road to Hemyang, with the policeman in the lead.

"'Mr. Curtice then presented his card to the officer and conversed with him in Japanese. I do not speak Japanese, but I know a little, and followed a large part of the conversation. After chatting about the roads, bridges, mutual acquaintances in Seoul, etc., Mr. Curtice asked about the fire. The chief said there had been a small fire, but that it did not amount to much.

"'When asked about the disturbance, he said that there had been a little disturbance in that part of the country, but that it was now over. Some more general conversation took place. Mr. Curtice asked if rickshaws could be procured in the town, as we would like to make a little excursion to see the fire. The chief asked, "What fire?" Mr. Curtice said the near-by one, and that we would probably like to take a little ride for three or four miles in the country.

"'The chief seemed a little surprized, but said "Yes" and sent a policeman with us to the rickshaw stand, where we hired three rickshaws and set out. The village from which the smoke was rising was not more than a mile from town, and after a short ride we left the rickshaw and walked around the foot of the hill on the sides of which the village had been.

"'Our estimate and the statements of the Koreans that the village had consisted of about forty houses agreed. Only four or five were left standing. The rest were heaps of smoking ashes, with flames still visible here and there. We saw groups of women, children, and old men sitting on the hillside above the village watching the ruins in dumb despair.

"'We walked the entire length of the village, and about half-way up saw the corpse of a young man terribly burned lying just outside a building which we learned later had been the church. This body was photographed where it lay.

"'After going the length of the village we came back along the hillside and called to a man sitting in one of the groups mentioned. He held his head in his hands and said that everything he had and all the results of years of hard work had gone. I condoled with him and asked when the fire occurred. He said, "About this time yesterday" (2 P.M.)

"'H. H. UNDERWOOD—How did it start?

"'KOREAN—Why, the soldiers.

"'H. H. U.—Were many people burned or hurt?

"'K.—The soldiers killed all the Christians who were in the church.

"'H. H. U.—What were they in the church on a Tuesday afternoon for?

"'K.—The soldiers came and ordered all the Christians to gather in the church.

"'H. H. U.—Were there women in the church, too?

"'K.—No; the women were told not to come.

"'H. H. U.—Well, after the Christians gathered in the church, what happened?

"'K.—The soldiers fired on them and also used their knives, swords, and bayonets, and then set fire to the church.

"'H. H. U.—How did the houses catch?

"'K.—Some caught from the church, and others on the other side where the wind did not carry the flames were set on fire by the soldiers.

"'H. H. U.—How is it you are alive?

"'K.—I am not a Christian, and only the Christians were ordered to gather.

"'H. H. U.—Your house was also burned?

"'K.—Yes; there are the ruins (pointing).

"'H. H. U.—But there are a few houses left. How about those?

"'K.—Those stood by themselves, and after the fire had been set in several places if the rest did not catch they did not set them on fire.

"'H. H. U.—About how many were killed in the church?

"'K.—Thirty.

"'I then left this Korean and walked over to another group. Here there were several young women with babies and old women and a young boy of about nineteen or twenty. These people were Christians, and knew Dr. Noble, of the North Methodist Mission, in whose district this church was. I asked the same, or nearly the same, questions, and got the same answers as to time, method, number killed, the setting of the fire, etc.

"'I asked the young man how he happened to be alive, and he replied that he had been away gathering wood on the hills and had returned at night to find all his male friends and relations dead and buried under the flaming ruins of the church.

"'The people were absolutely destitute. Here and there a few household goods had been snatched from the flames, but none of the little groups seemed to have more than a very small bowl of rice or grain for all the survivors, and they said that most of them had lost their grain seeds for the coming year and everything, including domestic animals, on which they were dependent.

"'We bid good-by to this group, after taking their picture, and walked through the village to one of the houses that was still standing. Here one owner was a very old man who said that his house stood alone and had not caught fire, and had not been set because he was not a Christian. His account of the event tallied in every way with that of the others.

"'He also did not know how many had been killed, but put the number at about thirty. After taking a few more photos we returned to the rickshaws and started back to the town. The rickshaw coolies offered to take us to another place about three miles farther on, where the same thing had happened a few days before. They volunteered that about fifteen places had been burned, and in most cases Christian centers.

"'This tallied with other stories and with reports brought up to Seoul to the missionaries in charge of the district. The soldiers had been brought in by auto about two weeks or ten days before, and the first villages had been burned at that time. The chief of police had reported that the trouble had been over for some time, and we heard no accusations that there had been any violence on the part of the Koreans in this village, which we visited; but the police claim that violence had been committed in other places. We bade good-by to the police and returned to Seoul by auto as we had come, reaching Seoul about 5:30.

"'The Governor-General says that the lieutenant in charge of the troops who committed this crime has been punished. We should like to know whether this means removal from his present post and promotion to a higher position somewhere else.'"

The burning of Christian Church buildings is described by this witness as "a favorite pastime of the military, including the police, at present." Attempts are made to cast blame on non-believers, who are "disgusted with the Christians and are anxious to get rid of them." Evidence, however, is strong that—

"The military themselves are inciting the people to do the work, while they usually take a place in the background and are righteously indignant when the crimes have been committed. Yes, there are cases, as you can see from the article above on the murder and burning of Christians, that they have done the deeds themselves.

"We give two accounts herewith of the burning of the church at Tyumgju, North Pyengen Province. The one is by the Seoul *Press*, a government-controlled paper, and the other by the pastor of the church, an American missionary, who saw the church and made careful investigation. The reader is at liberty to draw his conclusions:

"'Christian Church Burned.'—Seoul *Press*, April 13, 1919.

"'On Tuesday, at 6 A.M., fire broke out in a Christian church at Tyumgju, site of a district office in North Pyengen Province, and the whole building was reduced to ashes.

"'The loss is estimated at 10,000 yen. It is suspected that some Koreans, detesting the purposeless agitation, have been driven by their bitter indignation to commit incendiarism at the expense of the church.'

"The following is from the pastor of the church:

"'Burning of Tyumgju Church.—On April 8 gendarmes came to the large, newly built church in Tyumgju City, gathered the mats and other furniture together, and set fire to them. They also put out the fire. The Christians have been bending every energy to the building and paying for this building.

"'On April 9, at night, as on the 8th, a large pile of combustible material was heaped upon the pulpit and set on fire. A deacon of the church rang the bell, and a few Christians came together and put it out. The next morning the police commanded the Christians who had houses near the church to move away, the pretext being that they had set fire to the church.

"'On April 10, combustibles were put all about the church, and soaked in coal-oil, and then set on fire. They also rang the bell, but no one came, and the church burned to the ground.

"'On April 11 the wife of the pastor and some of the church officers were called up and rebuked for burning the church. They also gave them a lecture on what low-down rascals the Christians were, stating that not a single person would come out to help put out the fire. As a matter of fact, any appearing on the streets at night are severely beaten and otherwise mistreated.

"'There was a statement in the Japanese press that Christians set the church on fire to show their disapproval of the leaders of the church in the independence movement. No comments needed.'"

In conclusion, after publishing what are alleged to be violently anti-American articles from certain Japanese newspapers, the report of the Presbyterian investigators says:

"It is unnecessary to say more. These articles speak for themselves. The reader can judge of the attitude of the press when the Government permits such stuff to be printed. As the press always are under the censor here, when such stuff is printed the Government becomes morally responsible."

WHAT KOREA DEMANDS—Christian missionaries are responsible for the awakening of the Koreans in intelligence and a desire for progress, says *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York), but are not responsible for any anti-Japanese movement. The missionaries can not, it continues, see their unarmed and unresisting Korean friends, including women and children, maltreated and killed without a protest. *The Review* continues:

"While independence may not be feasible at this time, certain reforms are justly demanded and should be expected from the Japanese. These, as stated by one of the missionaries who was called into conference by the Japanese, are:

"'1. Due consideration of racial distinction between the Koreans and Japanese. There should not be the policy of absorption.

"'2. The privilege of Korean-language study in the schools. This is now prohibited.

"'3. Freedom of speech, of the press, of public meetings, and of travel. While Japanese and foreigners enjoy these, the Koreans are denied them.

"'4. Opportunity to promote social purity. The Japanese have forced prostitution as an institution upon the Koreans.

"'5. The removal of discrimination against Koreans in Japanese courts of justice. At present no Korean has an equal chance with a Japanese before the courts.'"

In the Korean Declaration of Independence occur these words:

"To-day there is only one duty for our men, that is to establish ourselves, and surely not to injure others. By the stern decree of our own consciences, we must open up the new life of our own household, and not indeed because of old hatred or some temporary feeling seek to expel others. The old thoughts and old powers, that have bound the policy of the Japanese Government into an unnatural and unreasonable condition, must be swept away."

SUPPER
DINNER
DINNER
BREAKFAST
LUNCH

"Notice me, please—my quickness and ease!
I find this is never a bore
The *Campbell's Soup* way makes it easy as play
I'll throw in a meal or two more!"

No easy stunt!

But we'll help you make it easier

Getting three meals a day for a hearty, hungry family means real work for the conscientious homekeeper.

Even with competent help you have a hard problem.

You have all kinds of appetites to please, beside the folks with "no appetite."

Every meal means marketing, preparing and cooking the meal, clearing it away and washing dishes afterward.

It seems sometimes as if life was just one meal after another. And there is the question of ***expense.***

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Campbell's Tomato Soup

A tempting appetizer, it makes any meal tastier and more nourishing. As a Cream of Tomato or served with boiled rice or noodles added it becomes a sustaining dish in itself.

Or served with cold meat, it gives the satisfaction of a fresh cooked meal without the labor or heat. And however used, it is high food value for your money.

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A rich meat stock combined with choice vegetables and selected beef. You could make your whole luncheon of this hearty and satisfying soup.

21 kinds **12c a can**

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Turn flame to usual height at first. When pan is thoroughly heated, reduce flame one-third to one-half. Save-fuel!

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are seen in homes where the same pride is taken in the quality and appearance of the kitchen equipment as in the other furnishings of the home.

Replace utensils that wear out
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Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil

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WEAR-EVER
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CURRENT POETRY

TWICE a year in all parts of Japan occurs the "great cleaning" which corresponds to our "clean-up weeks." It is called *O-soji* and is announced by policemen who call upon the inhabitants of every town and city. On the day fixt and the days immediately following, all the floor-mats and most of the possessions of the people are taken from the houses into the street, where they are thoroughly dusted and beaten and rubbed. Naturally great piles of refuse accumulate and the air, during these days, is full of grime. When the cleaning is all over, the policemen call again, and, if satisfied that it has been properly done, affix an official notice to the door-post of each house. In the following verses from *The New East* (London) we have a quaint picture of a clean-up period, in which a Japanese baby accidentally becomes an important person of the drama. In the mêlée of formal, informal, and often formless verse of the hour, who shall say it is not poetry?

O-SOJI

By E. E. S.

He was a dear little baby
With a round face
Like a Buddha,
And such quiet ways,
He hardly ever cried,
And if he had but a flower
Or a few sea-shells
He was mightily satisfied.
When the day came they must,
As everywhere in Japan,
Take up the floors and remove
Twelve months' rubbish and dust,
And lay it before the eyes
Of the stern policeman.
They had nowhere else to put him
But in a wooden tub
Of small and shallow size
In the courtyard.
And when they began to scrub
And beat and brush and sneeze,
He leaned out to the ground
And daubed his little face
With the soft mud he found.
At noon the policeman came
With note-book and sword,
And strode through the house
Peeping everywhere.
And without a word
He suddenly began to laugh,
And they saw him stare
At a little black head with a face
Like an unwashed potato.
"Is that the way," he said,
"You get rid of dirt?"
But the mother turned red
Beneath her kerchief.
With sudden pity
Her tears began to fall
As folk gathered round,
And her baby sat there
Looking up at them all
Through that earthy mask
With his wondering starry eyes.

In the Boston *Transcript*, Samuel Minturn Peck writes in his usual finished manner on a sentimental theme that is rather quaintly pictured.

THE SECRET PACK

By Samuel Minturn Peck

My memory hath a secret pack
Wherein I store the loveliest things;
And in my heart, not on my back,
My dear and guarded treasure swings.
With every passing year it grows,
And as it grows life fairer gleams;
And lesser weigh my daily woes,
And brighter, rarer shine my dreams.

My memory hath a secret pack;
It steads me, cheers me all the while.
Within it enters nothing black,
But each kind word, each loving smile.
It matters not if darkness fall,
I never let my heart be dumb,
For love knows not until it call
What faithful echoes back will come.

My memory hath a secret pack;
When I am sad I open it
And soon of solace I've no lack,
And all my soul with joy is lit;
And over land, and over sea,
My thought flies swifter than a dove,
For are not those who smiled on me
Still keeping bright the lamp of love?

We all have a memory for places, and it is notable that in our minds some of them have an appeal almost of personality. In *Scribner's Magazine*, Sara Teasdale writes of the places she loves that "come back to me like music."

PLACES

By Sara Teasdale

Places I love come back to me like music,
Hush me and heal me when I am very tired;
I see the oak woods at Saxton's flaming
In a flare of crimson by the frost newly fired,
And I am thirsty for the spring in the valley
As for a kiss ungiven and long desired.

I know a white world of snowy hills at Boonton,
A blue and white dazzling light on everything one sees,
The larches and hemlocks and maples sparkle,
Their ice-sheathed branches tinkle in the sharp thin breeze,
And iridescent crystals fall and crackle on the snow-crust
With the winter sun drawing cold blue shadows from the trees.

Violet now, in veil on veil of evening,
The hills across from Cromwell grow dreamy and far;
A wood-thrush is singing soft as a viol
In the heart of the hollow where the dark pools are;
The primrose has opened her pale yellow flowers
And heaven is lighting star after star.

Places I love come back to me like music—
Mid-ocean, midnight, waves buzz drowsily;
In the ship's deep churning the eerie phosphorescence
Seems like souls of people who were drowned at sea;
And I can hear a man's voice, speaking, hushed, insistent,
At midnight, in mid-ocean, hour on hour to me.

A brilliant picture of England's far-flung battle-line is presented in *Scribner's Magazine*, by Rhys Carpenter. This "Marching Song for England in the East," moreover, justifies its title in the admirable swing of its lines.

A MARCHING SONG FOR ENGLAND IN THE EAST

By Rhys Carpenter

From Egypt into China they have builded them a wall;
They have held the front of Eden from the Teuton and his thrall;
On the snowy stairs of Elburz you may hear their bugles call,
"Ye are safe! Be at ease! Ye are safe!"

There are gardens in the southland where the Tatar may not go;
There is dewy corn in Babel where the desert used to blow;
In the vineyards over Gaza you may see the grapes aglow:
Ye are safe! Be at ease! Ye are safe.

You shall watch the ships adrifting with the Tigris underkeel;
In the crooked streets of Bagdad you shall see the camels kneel
With the good things out of Persia that the robber could not steal;
Ye are safe! Be at ease! Ye are safe.

In the brain of wounded England lay the silence for a span;
Then she rose and wrought a marvel by the steppes of Turkestan:
O ye women-folk of Irak! O ye children of Iran!
Ye are safe! Be at ease! Ye are safe.

To *The Atlantic Monthly* Wilfrid Wilson Gibson contributes a sequence of war-portraits dedicated to his son. The message of the men who have gone west, as given merely in their life's story, is one that may well be passed to all the rising generation.

CASUALTIES

By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson

To Michael

If the fair promise of your coming's true,
And you should live through years of peace,
O son of mine, forget not these,
The sons of man, who died for you.

I. ANGUS ARMSTRONG

Ghostly through the drifting mist the lingering snow-wreaths glimmer,
And ghostly comes the lych-owl's hunting-cry;
And ghostly, with wet fleeces in the watery moon a-shimmer,
One by one the gray sheep slowly pass me by.

One by one, through bent and heather, disappearing in the hollow,
Ghostly shadows down the grassy track they steal;
And I dread to see them passing, lest a ghost behind them follow—
A ghost from Flanders follow, dog at heel.

II. ALAN GORDON

Roses he loved, and their fantastic names—
Gloire de Dijon, Léonie Lamesch,
Château de Clos-Vougeot—like living flames
They kindled in his memory afresh,
As, lying in the mud of France, he turned
His eyes to the gray sky, light after light;
And last within his dying vision burned
Château de Clos-Vougeot's deep crimson night.

. . . .

X. JIM PURDHAM

They fought and quarreled; fifty times a day
She cursed her marriage, and she wished him dead;
And then the war came—and he went away.
But sore she missed him; for no news she heard
From that day on, till, in some heathen land,
A bayonet stuck him; and they sent her word.

Holding the yellow envelop in her hand,
She fell down in a swoon, and never stirred—
Breathing her last; the telegram unread.

XI. PHILIP DAGG

It pricked like needles slashed into his face,
The ceaseless, rustling smother of dry snow
That stormed the ridge on that hell-raking blast.

And then he knew the end had come at last,
And stumbled blindly, muttering, "Cheery-oh!"
Into eternity, and left no trace.

XII. NOEL DARK

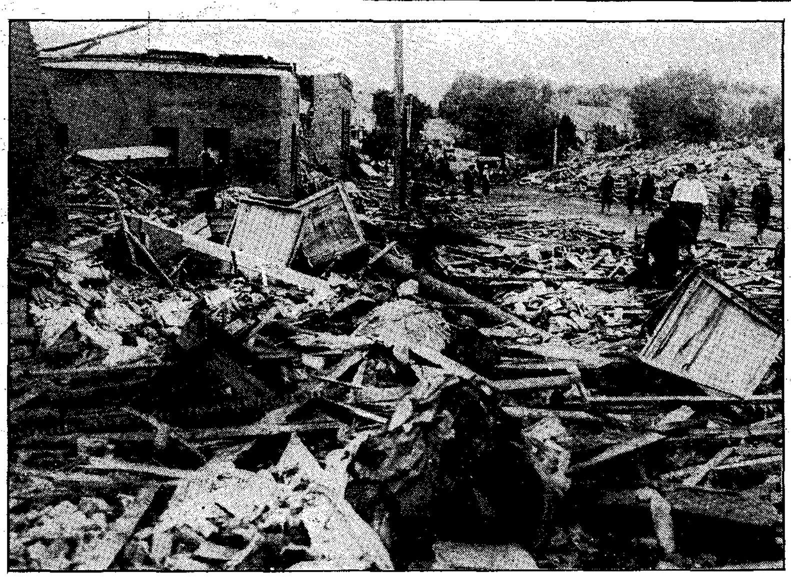
She sleeps in bronze, the Helen of his dreams,
Within the quiet of my little room,
Touched by the winter firelight's flickering gleams
To tenderer beauty in the rosy gloom.

She sleeps in bronze; and he who fashioned her,
Shaping the wet clay with such eager joy,
Slumbers as soundly where the cold winds stir
The withered tussocks on the plains of Troy.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TRAGIC FREAKS OF THE FERGUS FALLS TORNADO

WHEN THE "THIN, IMPALPABLE AIR" becomes a tornado, as it did in northwestern Minnesota on June 22, even the immense destructive forces developed by human intelligence in the Great War seem less terrible by comparison with the blind fury of nature. The path of the storm cut across the little city of Fergus Falls, and in a few seconds the center of the town had been wrecked as thoroughly as were some of the Belgian villages exposed to artillery-fire for days. The wind found time, in the midst of killing and destroying, to play some tricks suggestive of a kind of demoniacal spitefulness. It stript all the feathers from a flock of thirty chickens, which failed to survive the picking; it lifted a huge chimney and set it down intact a hundred feet from its foundations; it tore the shoes from the feet of a little girl sitting on her father's lap, leaving her uninjured, altho her father, mother, and sister were killed. More than fifty persons lost their lives, and property worth several million dollars was destroyed, all in the course of the few seconds that it took the tip of the black, funnel-shaped cloud to tear through the city. "In an instant nearly half the town was changed from one of the most prosperous places in northwestern Minnesota into a huge kindling-pile," writes Carlton W. Miles in the Minneapolis *Tribune*. A peculiar feature of the situation was that a large part of the town of Fergus Falls had no idea of the magnitude of the tornado. In the northeastern part of the city so little was known of it that persons from there came into the business section three hours afterward not knowing that there had been any damage. From descriptions given by persons who saw the tornado as it approached the city it appears that it was accompanied by all the phenomena which characterize such storms—a black, funnel-shaped, "twisting" cloud, or several of them, a heavy downpour of rain, and a terrific roar. Mrs. Elsie Rathbun, who watched the storm from the Great Northern railway-station, is quoted in the Minneapolis *Tribune* as saying that "the storm approached rapidly, with black clouds pushing up from the west toward the city. Just before it struck Fergus Falls there was a humming like a dozen factories all full of buzz-saws running at once, and then when the storm arrived there was a pandemonium of noise." Richard Krynen, according to the same paper, also watched the storm from the Great Northern station. He is quoted:



NOT A PICTURE OF DESOLATION IN BELGIUM,

But the main street of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, after the passing of the recent tornado.

For a considerable time before the tornado struck there was a rumbling sound, then it started to rain and rained hard. We thought the rain was going to stop, but hailstones the size of marbles began to fall. There were sixty or seventy people in the station, waiting for train No. 4, on which we were to return to Minneapolis, or seeking shelter from the storm. A big steel box car behind the Great Northern station protected those in the building from injury. Flying timbers hit the car, were stopt, and fell between it and the station.

As we stood in the station it grew dark; very dark, and the rumbling we had heard before became a roar. We watched the storm through the windows.

After it was all over we went out to look around. There was nothing left of the Northern Pacific station except a square place where the building had stood and the station-platform, on which was the body of a man. Two bridges over the Red River had disappeared. There was a house across the river in which lived a woman and three children. The house had been torn into kindling-wood. One child was found alive, but when I heard last the woman and the other two children still were missing.

Box cars were blown about the town. One was thrown into the river. Two cars were standing together on a siding by a mill. One was blown one way and the other in the opposite direction.

The terrific force of the tornado is shown by the fact it picked up five heavy passenger-coaches from the Oriental Limited train on the Great Northern, and then dropt them back on the track and jammed them up against the diner. The story is told in the Minneapolis *Tribune:*

The Oriental Limited was four miles northwest of Fergus Falls when the trainmen saw the storm coming. As it struck the train the storm seemed to split. This probably was due to the circular motion of the twister. Passenger-cars were hurled to one side of the track and then dropt back. Even the engine seemed to jump from the track and settle back again.

The suction had broken and twisted the rails under the dining-car, bringing the car to a stop. Employees in the diner were hurled against the sides and floor when it overturned. All were bruised and cut, but no one was seriously hurt.

The smoking-car was seriously damaged. Bruises, cuts, and sprains were more or less common among the passengers, but none of them appeared seriously hurt. One woman received a sprained ankle and a soldier had his thumb smashed. The passengers and some of the crew were taken to Fargo on train No. 1, where coast passengers were transferred to another train to continue their journey.

Some strange escapes are narrated, of which the following are among the most remarkable:

The Northern Pacific passenger- and freight-station was demolished completely. J. Sheehan and Oscar Carlson, both of Campbell, and members of the Federal jury panel, were in the station as the storm approached. They heard it coming.

There was a large iron safe in the freight-office. Sheehan and Carlson sat down on one side of it, held on tightly by the handles and waited for the storm to break.

It broke soon enough, and swept the station away right over their heads. The safe didn't budge, and Sheehan and Carlson at the end of the storm released their grip on the safe and looked up to find themselves under the sky and the ruins of the station piled up across the street.

"I was sitting in my room up-stairs," said R. J. Underwood, "and I decided when the trees in the front yard began to fall that it was time to get to the basement. My father followed me, and when we reached the kitchen the whole side of the house seemed to come up toward me. I threw myself on the floor, and the kitchen range flew over my head, landing on the other

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side of the room. I seemed to turn a somersault and found myself facing the range with the kitchen floor twisting over my head and protecting me. I could see the particles of wood and débris flying past me. Finally I crawled out from the wreckage and found my father doing the same thing. In one corner of the basement we found my mother and sister standing. We had hardly started to speak to them when a heavy downpour followed the wind." Underwood was badly but not seriously cut.

Sam Bennett ran into the doorway of the Leader department-store to escape the storm. The wind picked him up and drew him into the middle of the street, then threw him through the plate-glass window into the interior of the store. He managed to crawl to the basement and lay there. The following morning he was discovered by Tim Donahué, proprietor of the store, who noticed the trail of blood and followed it to the basement.

One of the best accounts of what the devastated area of Fergus Falls looked like after the storm was over is furnished by Carlton W. Miles, before quoted in the Minneapolis *Journal.* He says in part:

Half the town looks like a vast acreage of kindling; the other half, save for trees split at the roots, is unharmed.

The city is divided into two portions, north and south of the Red River. On each side of the river is a business street, the principal one, Lincoln Avenue, being on the north side. Two or three streets farther south is Vernon Avenue, the principal residence street, while at right angles to Lincoln Avenue and running north and south is Union Avenue, on which are several churches and many handsome residences. Three blocks north of the river is Lake Alice, about a mile in circumference, around which are many other residences.

Toward the north end of this lake the storm swept, dividing here and turning down Union Avenue and the next parallel street, Vine. The storm swept through the southeastern portion of the city, demolishing scores of residences and sweeping like a "V" through the business portion of the streets south of the river, razing the Northern Pacific station and tumbling several box cars into a near-by slough, cutting business buildings in half, leaving the upper story sitting on the ground with the lower one blown in every direction, slicing through the back of an apartment-building, blowing out several bridges, and knocking the window-glass out of nearly all the business stores.

The greatest damage, however, was done on the Grand Hotel, a three-story brick structure, where many of the guests were buried in the ruins and in which search is still being carried on for bodies. Tree-trunks are broken and prevent progress along most of the streets and huge piles of brick show where once there was a court-house.

Two girls are fishing clothing from Lake Alice. "Our home is gone and we must save what we can," they explained. Blue calico dresses hang from the tops of the trees that surround the lake and in a branch is a twisted mass of tin that looks like a gigantic wash-boiler.

Many of the homes are stript half-way down, leaving a section of both stories in view. In one house the bed is split in half, only the upper part of it remaining. Below are a chair and a table in the living-room.

The home of J. O. Barke, on Lakeside Drive, looks as if the only damages were a few broken windows. As you approach it you find that the interior of the house is completely gutted without an article of furniture left inside.

The jail, situated next to the court-house, south of the river, was half blown to pieces, but none of the nine prisoners in it was injured. None escaped.

The court-house, a tall, brick building, was cut in half standing square above a hill of tangled kindling-wood that once was a street of residence and business buildings and a bridge.

Tattered scenery, with a mass of sheet-iron roofing, is all that is left of the Lyceum Theater, built twenty-five years ago.

The roof of the cigar-factory was moved across the river and landed on the court-house lawn, several blocks south.

The roof of the Northwestern College was badly damaged and a huge hole was torn in the building.

The Lincoln grade school, one of the handsome school-buildings of the city, on Union Avenue, is a flat mass of kindling-wood.

Fergus Falls, which is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, situated in a rich agricultural section of Minnesota, has been noted for its beautiful residence streets and handsome, tree-shaded lawns. While some of the better residences escaped, there is hardly a lawn on which the trees are not splintered and twisted up by the roots, according to Mr. Miles. He continues:

Early accounts of the disaster failed to do justice to the extent of the tornado. It is peculiar in that, with the exception of the western portion and the northeastern part of the city, there hardly is a street in which the kindling-wood is not piled high. Buildings that have been land-marks for thirty and forty years have been razed to the foundations. The Chase Block, the Hoyt Block, the "old Opera-house Block," and the Grand Hotel had been familiar to every resident of the city for many years. They were destroyed.

Only two churches out of the many scattered through the city remain. The Congregational Church, the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Lutheran Church on Union Avenue were demolished. St. James's Episcopal Church, one of the oldest in the city, on Lakeside Drive, is a mass of ruins. A cross gleams from the front of the Roman Catholic Church, one of the finest church edifices in the city. The main portion of the brick structure is blown to pieces, leaving exposed at the farther end the altar with its ceremonial fixtures and statues. A block away is the Grand Hotel, where the workers are still digging for bodies. A block in the other direction and an entire row of modern homes is flat on the ground. A block west from the church and you would not know that there had been a storm.

The south end of Lake Alice was little visited by the wind, which blew with such terrific force across the north end, laying bare a huge line of waste where formerly there were many houses. Some of these streets are so blocked with débris that it is impossible to traverse them.

The tornado twisted across the north end of the lake, but did not rise from the hollow to the top of the hill on which the State hospital for the insane is situated. This escaped practically without damage. So did the handsome residence of Charles R. Wright in the northeastern part of the city, the Jefferson school near by, and all the homes in that portion of the city, where the home-dwellers hardly knew that the city had been hit.

For ten miles east of Fergus Falls there is evidence of the damage. Two farm-houses were blown down near Ashuby, and from there to the scene of the disaster there are wrecked fences and collapsed barns, with hanging telegraph-poles, as witness of the extent of the storm.

The news of the disaster that had befallen Fergus Falls spread quickly and in a short time relief-trains began to reach the stricken city. The town was placed under martial law, and the troops assisted in the work of clearing the débris and searching for the bodies of victims. Says an account in the Minneapolis *Tribune:*

Armed sentries, with orders to shoot any persons who attempted looting, paced back and forth beside the water-soaked ruins of what had been the Grand Hotel, stores, and business blocks, churches, and the city's most attractive homes, only forty-eight hours ago. Guards were stationed at every entrance to the town to keep out the curious and those who might come to rob. State, military, and city officials are cooperating to prevent looting in the devastated area.

All day Minnesota National Guard troops searched frantically in the ruins for victims of the storm, in the hope that some of those buried in the débris might still be alive, while the townspeople assisted mechanically, or stood about in dazed, apathetic groups.

They, too, had delved in those ruins, frantically, all Sunday night, in the rain and wind. Yesterday they were trying vaguely to realize the horror of it all. They were too dazed to speak—all save those whose friends or relatives were missing. Most of them talked very little. Apparently they could not remember how the storm came, or what it was like. Every hour or so a low groan broke from the crowd, and white-faced men and women hurried up to the soldiers. Another body had been found.

Soldiers and civilians also searched for the dead in the near-by lakes. On the west shore of Lake Alice many prominent citizens had beautiful summer homes. Most of these were demolished when the storm swooped down over the lake after having cut its path through the town. The bodies of several of the householders were recovered from the lake yesterday. Many more are believed to be in the water. From One-Mile Lake they recovered the body of Isabelle Kreitzer, who was graduated from the Fergus Falls High School only a few days ago. Her two brothers and her sister also were drowned. They were blown into the water when their home was destroyed.

Relief agencies, from Minneapolis and St. Paul and from near-by towns had been active all day, with the result that temporary shelter was provided for the 1,500 homeless citizens by nightfall. Arc-lights had been strung up on temporary poles to take the place of the wrecked lighting system. Streets and alleys had been ordered clear by ten o'clock, but they were deserted long before that. The city, tired out after having struggled with its horror for nearly thirty hours, had gone home to rest—and to mourn.

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"CHAMPION FIGHTERS" OF TO-DAY AND SOME DAYS AGO

THE BOLD ASSERTION that "all Americans like a first-class scrap" is offered in a lightsome, off-hand manner by the editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, as a solution for the large, dark question that crops up whenever a championship fight is in prospect—"Why do peaceable, intelligent, respectable average Americans become enthusiastic over the spectacle of two big men pummeling each other until one or both arrive at a state of disfigured helplessness?" The enthusiasm has been present in large measure on every such occasion in the long history of championship-boxing. It was responsible for a tremendous pilgrimage to Toledo, Ohio, when Willard fought Dempsey on July 4. Airplanes, wires, and newspapers cooperated in rushing to the four corners of the country the tremendous news that Mr. Willard had collapsed, suffering from an extreme fistic indisposition, in the third act, or round. Mr. Dempsey, whose courage some of the soldiers' papers are questioning because, altho unmarried and within draft age, he did not appear in France, is hailed as the "world's champion fighter." However, the New York *Tribune* refers to a "fine distinction" made by Mr. Grantland Rice, who opines that Dempsey is "a marvel in the ring, the greatest hitting machine, or what you will," but he is not "the world's champion fighter." As Mr. Rice puts it:

> Not by a margin of 50,000,000 men who either stood, or were ready to stand, the test of cold steel and exploding shell for anything from six cents to a dollar a day. It would be an insult to every young American who sleeps to-day from Flanders to Lorraine, from the Somme to the Argonne, to crown Dempsey with any laurels built of fighting courage.

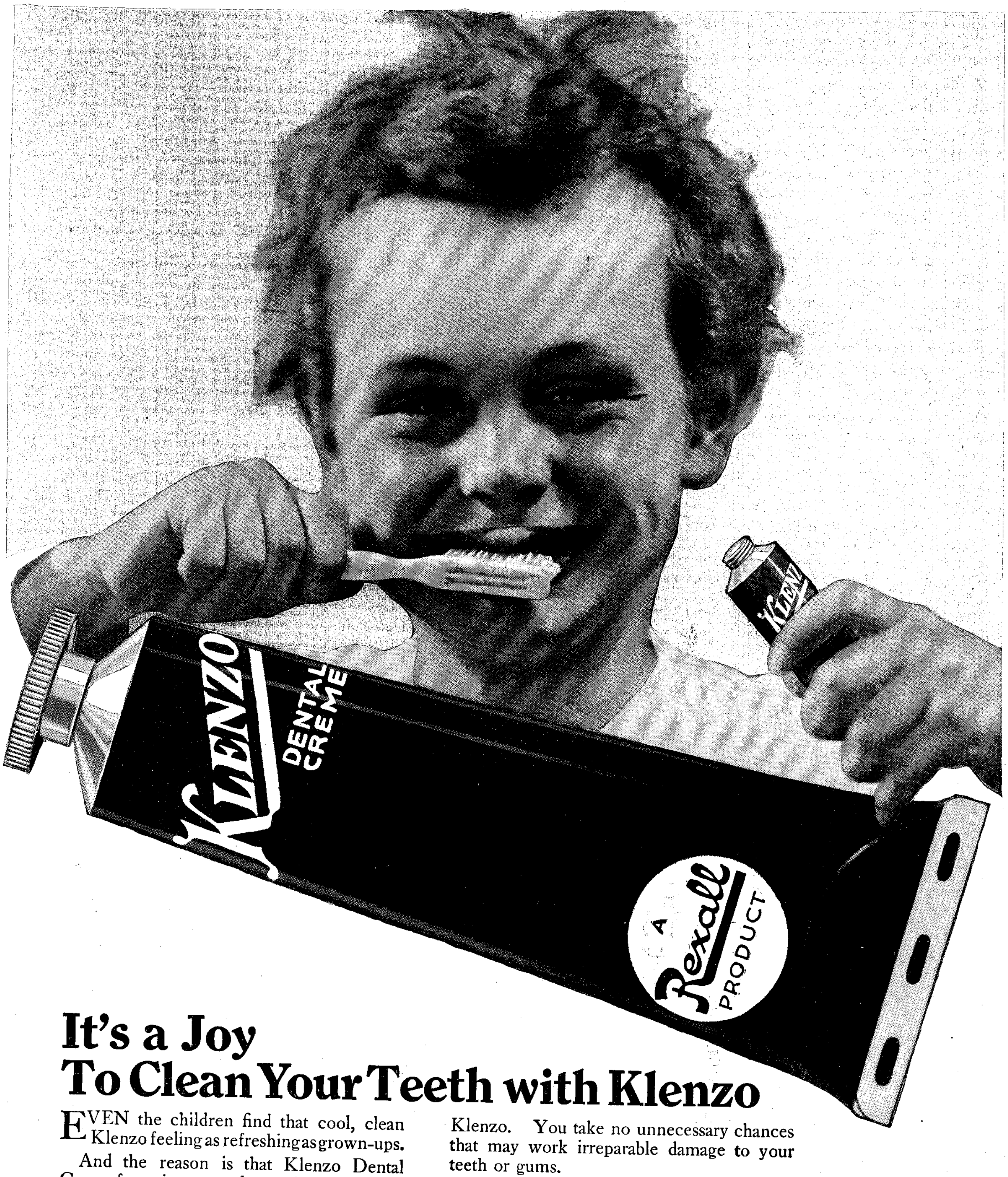
The Tribune comments that "the call of combat is loud, and human beings, the most orderly and peaceable of them, find a thrill in the dramatic values of any duel between giants. . . . But the heroes of the prize-ring are something else again. The war gave us new values, new standards of courage and moral valor, new contrasts, and a new meaning for 'champion fighters.'" Despise the men and the methods as we will, a so-called championship fight "holds a curious and intense fascination for us all," in the words of the Macon (Ga.) *Daily Telegraph*, and has held a similar fascination wherever men had red blood in their veins. It is an "instinct," remarks the New York *Times*, "and there is no quarreling with an instinct."

Among men of intellect and culture who felt this fascination, or "instinct," it is recalled, was the great English essayist, William Hazlitt, critic of Shakespeare and biographer of Napoleon. Hazlitt, who received the homage of Robert Louis Stevenson and of W. E. Henley, whatever his position may be to-day, wrote a description of a prize-fight that took place nearly a century ago. "His summary of the fight between Hickman, the Gas-man, and Bill Neate," says one of his biographers, "is alone in literature as also in the annals of the ring." It is true that Charles Lamb, who was not always in a state of grace himself, remarked that Hazlitt was "one of the finest and wisest spirits breathing when in his natural and healthy state," and some unkind critic has suggested that his state may not have been "natural and healthy" when he wrote of the great and bloody battle. Nevertheless, Hazlitt's report of the Hickman-Neate fight has become a classic, even tho it is lacking in most of the "extravagances of journalism," which the Chicago *Tribune* detects in the language with which the recent Willard-Dempsey fracas was dished up to the public. Hazlitt begins with a long description of his journey to the place of the battle, and finally comes to a consideration of the contest itself in this fashion:

> Reader, have you ever seen a fight? If not, you have a pleasure to come, at least if it is a fight like that between the Gas-man and Bill Neate. The crowd was very great when we arrived on the spot; open carriages were coming up, with streamers flying and music playing, and the country people were pouring in over hedge and ditch in all directions, to see their hero beat or be beaten. The odds were still on Gas, but only about five to four. Gully had been down to try Neate, and had backed him considerably, which was a damper to the sanguine confidence of the adverse party. About two hundred thousand pounds ($1,000,000) were pending. The Gas says he has lost £3,000 which were promised him by different gentlemen if he had won. He had presumed too much on himself, which had made others presume on him. This spirited and formidable young fellow seems to have taken for his motto the old maxim that "there are three things necessary to success in life—Impudence! Impudence! Impudence!" It is so in matters of opinion, but not in the Fancy, which is the most practical of all things, tho even here confidence is half the battle, but only half. Our friend had vapored and swaggered too much, as if he wanted to grin and bully his adversary out of the fight. "Alas! the Bristol man was not so tamed!"—"This is the grave-digger!" would Tom Hickman exclaim in the moments of intoxication from gin and success, showing his tremendous right hand. "This will send many of them to their long homes; I haven't done with them yet!" Why should he? Tho he had licked four of the best men within the hour, yet why should he threaten to inflict dishonorable chastisement on my old master Richmond, a veteran going off the stage, and who has borne his sable honors meekly? Magnanimity, my dear Tom, and bravery should be inseparable. Or why should he go up to his antagonist, the first time he ever saw him at the Five Court, and, measuring him from head to foot with a glance of contempt, as Achilles surveyed Hector, say to him: "What, are you Bill Neate? I'll knock more blood out of that great carcass of thine, this day fortnight, than you ever knock'd out of a bullock's!" It was not manly, 'twas not fighter-like. If he was sure of the victory (as he was not), the less said about it the better. Modesty should accompany the Fancy as its shadow. The best men were always the best behaved.

The fighters were matched, in this classic affair, along lines familiar to those who read accounts of the recent Willard-Dempsey go. The Gas-man resembled Dempsey in being lighter, more aggressive: Bill Neate was a great ox of a man, somewhat resembling Willard. The outcome, however, was entirely different, even tho Hazlitt's description of the first round might fit the same round in the recent widely advertised contest at Toledo. As the essayist reports:

> In the first round every one thought it was all over. After making play a short time, the Gas-man flew at his adversary like a tiger, struck five blows in as many seconds, three first, and then following him as he staggered back, two more, right and left, and down he fell, a mighty ruin. There was a shout, and I said, "There is no standing this." Neate seemed like a lifeless lump of flesh and bone, round which the Gas-man's blows played with the rapidity of electricity or lightning, and you imagined he would only be lifted up to be knocked down again. It was as if Hickman held a sword or a fire in that right hand of his, and directed it against an unarmed body. They met again, and Neate seemed, not cowed, but particularly cautious. I saw his teeth clenched together and his brows knit close against the sun. He held out both arms at full length straight before him, like two sledge-hammers, and raised his left an inch or two higher. The Gas-man could not get over this guard—they struck mutually and fell, but without advantage on either side. It was the same in the next round; but the balance of power was thus restored—the fate of the battle was suspended. No one could tell how it would end. This was the only moment in which opinion was divided; for, in the next, the Gas-man, aiming a mortal blow at his adversary's neck with his right hand, and failing from the length he had to reach, the other returned it with his left at full swing, planted a tremendous blow on his cheek-bone and eyebrow, and made a red ruin of that side of his face. The Gas-man went down, and there was another shout—a roar of triumph as the waves of fortune rolled tumultuously from side to side. This was a settler. Hickman got up, and "grinned horrible a ghastly smile," yet he was evidently dashed in his opinion of himself; it was the first time he had ever been so punished; all one side of his face was perfect scarlet, and his right eye was closed in dingy blackness as he advanced to the fight, less confident but still determined. After one or two rounds, not receiving another such remembrancer, he rallied and went at it with his former impetuosity. But in vain. His strength had been weakened—his blows could not tell at such a distance—he was obliged to fling himself at his adversary, and could not strike from his feet; and almost as regularly as he flew at him with his right hand, Neate warded the blow, or drew back out of its reach,



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and felled him with the return of his left. There was little cautious sparring—no half-hits—no tapping and trifling, none of the *petit-maître*-ship of the art—they were almost all knock-down blows; the fight was a good stand-up fight.

In the end the boastful Gas-man, pummeled to a pulp, went down for the count, and Hazlitt reports that, on being brought back to consciousness, he asked, "Where am I?" in the most approved manner. They collected a purse for him, of a size not specified by the careless reporter, who also neglects to mention how much the victorious Bill Neate secured as his share. Probably it did not equal a tenth part of the $100,000 which Mr. Willard received for fighting for twelve minutes on July 4, a rate of payment which most newspapers seem to think considerably excessive. In fact, the whole present financial arrangements of championship boxing-matches come in for some hard knocks. "A heavyweight championship is a commercial enterprise, promoted by a plunger who stands to win or lose a fortune," says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and the Omaha *Bee* buzzes disgustedly:

> Once the great athlete was admired by all and envied by many. He was an example of the possibility of physical and mental development and coordination. On his mind as well as his muscles depended his preeminence in his especial line of endeavor, and the all-around man was a source of inspiration because of his vigor. Among savage and semicivilized people he was chief, and the highly cultivated paid him tribute of respect because of his beauty and grace as well as his ability.
>
> Not so these days. The professional athlete is first of all a business man. His real triumph is found in the box-office, his trophies take the form of cash in hand, and his glory is invested in lands and stocks. His leadership may pass, but the usufruct of his endeavor is substantial and enduring. Even should he, as many of the ilk have done, dissipate his gains foolishly, it remains true that it was not the sporting instinct nor the joy of winning that led him to the top, but the sordid longing for the hard cash.
>
> "May the best man win!" is a mockery now, because the outcome is really determined by the money taken at the door.

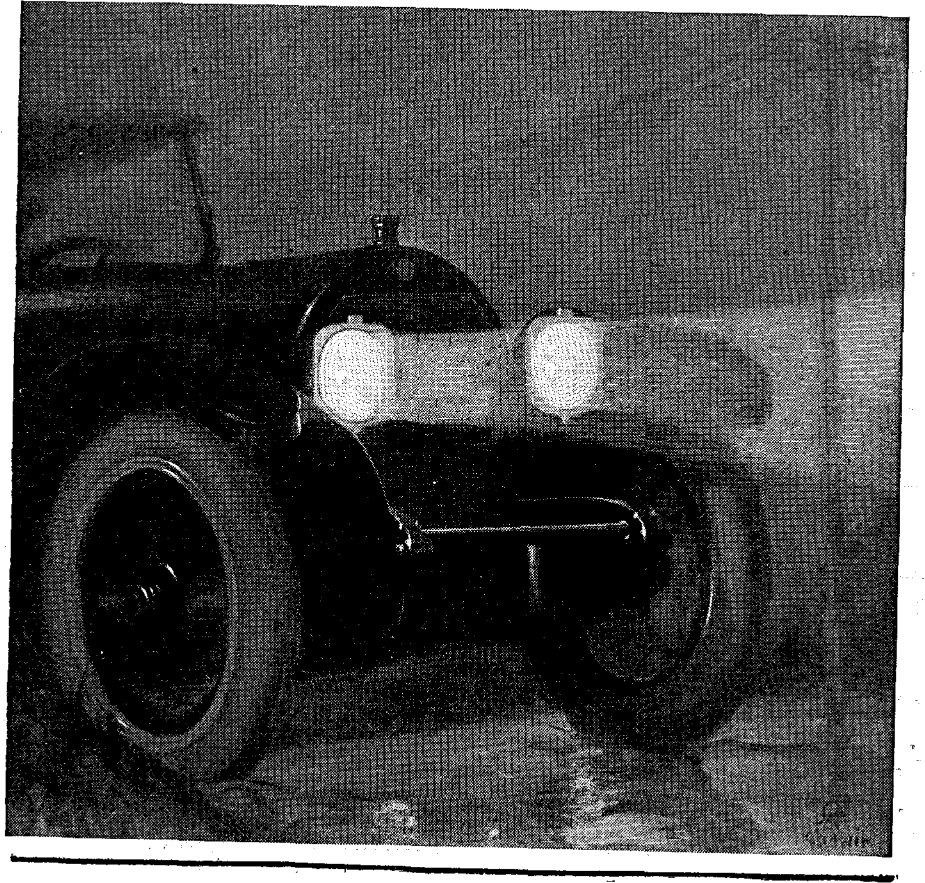
A FILIPINO WHO DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

THE BIRTHDAY OF DR. JOSÉ RIZAL, perhaps the greatest national hero of the people of the Philippine Islands, was celebrated this year with unusual enthusiasm because of the effort that the Filipinos are making for complete independence. Dr. Rizal died in the fight against Spanish domination. Since the moment of his dramatic execution by the Spanish on December 30, 1896, his memory has been revered as the first of Filipino patriots, and one of the greatest personages in the history of the Malayan race.

"The real undoing of Spanish rule in the Philippines began with Rizal's writing, when even as a child at school he indicted verses passionate with love of country," says the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, where we find this appreciation of the man and his work:

> Rizal appeared at a time when the government of his country was a government of men and not of law. He early saw the high-handed methods of colonial Spain. He early witnessed deeds of oppression that sent shafts of grief into his poet soul. And he early dedicated his life to the liberation of his "land adored."
>
> Rizal's life was a hostage to tyranny and his example immortalized him in the hearts of his countrymen. He taught them that they had a fatherland which was not Spain. He made articulate the stifled grievances of the voiceless multitude.
>
> For that he was executed by Spain. But the death is one of those epochal dramas of history which have inspired peoples. Philippine nationalism has its root in the writings of this hero. The challenge flung against Spain in 1896 was the sweeping manifestation of the national spirit of the race made conscious of itself by the ringing tones of the leader. The mendacious institutions of the day were annihilated; the ground was cleared for a modern scheme of government; and a republic was instituted clothed with all the requisites of a genuine democracy.
>
> There were no deeds of valor in the battle-field that can be cited to Rizal's credit. His only weapon was the pen. But "all he was was patriotism, all he thought was patriotic."
>
> Rizal was born in Calamba, province of La Laguna, about three hours' journey from Manila, on June 19, 1861. His father was Francisco Mercado, who often used to "descant with pride on the intellectual progress of his son at the Jesuits' school at Manila," who was winning prizes in literary contests. Before the boy was fourteen years of age he wrote a melodrama in verse entitled "Junto al Pasig" ("Beside the Pasig River"), which was performed in public and well received. He could paint, was interested in clay-modeling, and was an expert in carving. When aged twenty-one years, he went to Spain and entered the Madrid University, where he was graduated as doctor of medicine and philosophy. He supplemented his studies in Paris, Brussels, London, and at several seats of learning in Germany.
>
> It was in Europe that he acquired a clearer conception of the rights of humanity. It was there that he brooded on plans by which his country could be placed on a level of material and moral prosperity with others.
>
> He studied the causes of his country's unhappiness, and to bring those causes home to the people he wrote and published in Germany, in the Spanish language, a book which he entitled, "Noli Me Tangere." It is a satirical novel exposing the inner life, the arrogance, and the despotism of the friars in their treatment of the Filipino natives. Through one of his characters, the old philosopher, he said in this novel that he was not writing for his own generation, but for a coming instructed generation. He wanted to show that "not all were asleep in the night of our forefathers."
>
> The novel was supplemented in 1890 by another book in the form of romance, entitled, "El Filibusterismo," the purpose of which was to show the Filipinos were goaded into outlawry.
>
> The two works had a tremendous influence on the thought of the country. They awakened the conscience of the masses.
>
> As a result of a controversy with the Dominican Order with respect to a large agricultural tract of land, he was forced to return to Spain. While there he contributed several articles in *La Solidaridad*, trying to awaken the sympathetic interest of Spain in his own country's misfortunes. He advocated a wiser, better-governed, and more prosperous Philippines. Because of his frank admission that he hoped in time to see a free Philippines, he was branded a traitor to Spain. Immediately the machinery of medieval religious autocracy was set in motion; the preacher of "sedition and rebellion," the arch enemy of the friars, must be exterminated.
>
> Friends of Rizal advised him not to attempt a reentry into the islands. He returned nevertheless. His luggage was searched, and seditious papers were alleged to have been found among his belongings.
>
> He was executed on December 30, 1896. The trial was a mockery, characteristic of Inquisition days. He went to the execution spot with a demeanor that was expressive of his oft-quoted saying, "What is death to me? I have sown the seed; others are left to reap."
>
> The night before, in his cell, awaiting execution, he had written:
>
> Farewell, dear Fatherland, clime of the sun caress'd,
> Pearl of the Orient seas, our Eden lost!
> Gladly now I go to give thee this faded life's best.
> And were it brighter, fresher, or more blest,
> Still would I give it thee, nor count the cost.
>
> On the field of battle, 'mid the frenzy of fight
> Others have given their lives, without doubt or heed;
> The place matters not—cypress or laurel or lily white,
> Scaffold or open plain, combat or martyrdom's plight,
> 'Tis ever the same, to serve our home and country's need.
>
> I die just when I see the dawn break.
> Through the gloom of night, to herald the day;
> And if color is lacking my blood thou shalt take,
> Pour'd out at need for thy dear sake,
> *To dye with its crimson the waking ray.*
>
> My Fatherland ador'd, that sadness to my sorrow lends,
> Beloved Filipinos, hear now my last good-by!
> I give thee all: parents and kindred and friends;
> *For I go where no slave before the oppressor bends,*
> Where faith can never kill, and God reigns e'er on high.
>
> The Filipino hero could read and write Tagalog, Spanish, English, Greek, French, and German. He had a reading knowledge of Latin, Russian, Dutch, and Visayan.
>
> It is curious to note that as early as 1876 Rizal had with prophetic vision stated that America would some time come to the Philippines. In his work, "The Philippines a Century Hence," an exposition of Spain's misdeeds in the Philippines, he adduced reasons for this belief.
>
> That the hero wished to prepare his country for the changed conditions that would then have to ensue may be deduced from the following facts: His eagerness to buy expensive books on the United States, such as his early purchase in Barcelona of two different "Lives of the Presidents of the United States," his study of the country in his travel across it from San Francisco to New York, and his studies on the English revolution and other Anglo-Saxon influences which culminated in the foundation of the United States of America.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD



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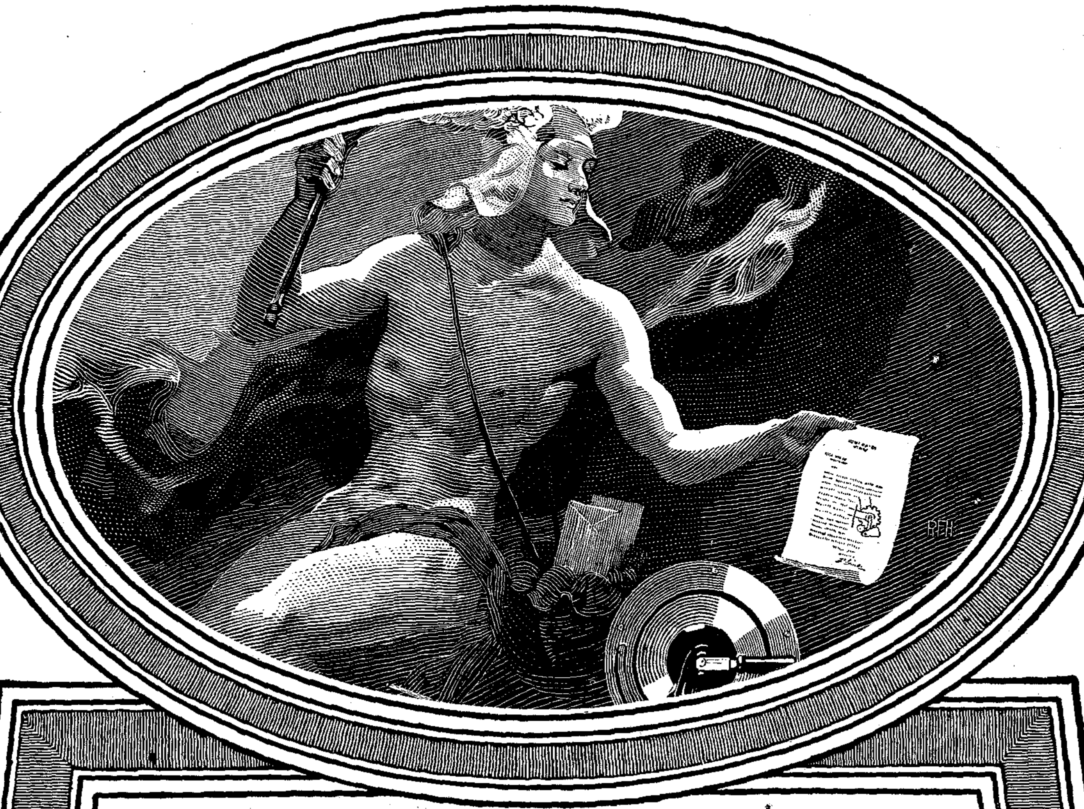
BOUQUETS FOR THE LATE LAMENTED BARTENDER

"LET US SAY SOMETHING GOOD AND TRUTHFUL about the bartender," remarks the Columbus *Citizen,* evidently moved by a feeling that the whole tribe is shortly to become extinct, and thus worthy of such encomiums as are bestowed nowadays on the dodo, the megatharium, and others who no longer take the sun and air. Having, no doubt, received the desired permission, *The Citizen* presents the following as good and truthful observations anent this passing human species. If the remarks begin like an obituary, they cheer up toward the last. Says *The Citizen*:

> As an institution he existed in the supply of a demand.
>
> He did not create the demand—he was pretty much like other clerks and salesmen, even tho what he supplied had a negative effect upon those he served.
>
> The bartender was always courteous.
>
> If he was not courteous he did not remain a bartender very long.
>
> He was a good fellow when those he served demanded good fellowship.
>
> He was often bored to extinction by the talk of some that he served, and he had to use infinite tact and patience with others when they were in their cups.
>
> Bartenders as a rule were not drunkards; they were about like other men in other lines who found that they could not do their work and hold their jobs in a total or semi-inebriated state; and the best of them, through horrible example no doubt, did not drink at all.
>
> All those whom the bartenders served were not drunkards—in fact, a very large majority of them were not.
>
> The drunkard or a down-and-out was never a desirable patron, even tho the saloon as an institution may have been responsible for his state.
>
> Drunkards always have a way of getting drunk in one saloon and then going into another and exhibiting themselves and their state.
>
> A very large number of those whom the bartender served were prosperous, intelligent, some were even learned, and not infrequently men of large affairs.
>
> The bartender came in intimate and frequent contact with these, always to a point of acquaintance, and often to actual friendship.
>
> The employment and wages of a bartender by a saloon proprietor were frequently a matter of the bartender's acquaintance or the amount of trade that he could attract to a place.
>
> The bartender has two assets that would ably fit him for numberless lines of business.
>
> One is his courtesy, the other is his acquaintance and his ability to make friends.
>
> In a good many of the large cities that have been dry for a year or more, ex-bartenders in better-class places were actually sought by life-insurance and the larger real-estate agencies as salesmen, largely by reason of their acquaintance.
>
> Then, again, by reason of their acquaintance, courtesy, and dexterity in handling glasses and drink-mixing devices, the downtown drug-stores and other places with large soda-trade are finding it more profitable to employ ex-bartenders at a higher wage than persons of less experience, since the ex-bartender can handle the trade faster, with greater efficiency and satisfaction.
>
> It is our guess that, after a very short period of readjustment, the bartender will find himself in much higher service of society, and with a much larger degree of prosperity to himself than in the occupation of his enforced abandonment.

In the New York *Evening Post* even more definite hopes are exprest that the late lamented bartender may, in some future existence, some larger sphere of usefulness, so to speak, more than atone for any mistakes he may have made, largely by force of circumstances, while he was struggling in his recent vale of beers. The various substitutes for the saloon that will soon be springing up all over the country will need men of the former barkeep's mental and "mixing" equipment. As *The Post* points out:

> This argument does not concern itself with the chemist of the cocktail counter along New York's unsawdusted trail. He is a being apart, who might as naturally be dispensing soda-water from behind a marble shelf or handling ribbons in a department-store. He may put exquisite skill into his blending, but he puts no soul and heart into his friendships. He might turn his attention to chemistry and find room in our expanding dye industries, but he does not create a workingman's club.
>
> The bartender we are considering is the one who calls his customers "Bill" and "Tom," while they in turn address him as "Frank" or "Mike." He is the one whose place of business, whether it be in the suburbs or the business center or the manufacturing district, is the regular calling-place of those whom it serves.
>
> Three things make such a place: its crude, comfortable convenience as a meeting ground; its alcohol; its bartender. Substitutes for the saloon aim to provide the first and omit the second. They have rarely, if ever, considered the third. Yet the third, as many of the members of these saloon-clubs could testify, is by no means insignificant. To neglect him may not be to omit 33⅓ per cent. of the appeal. But to include him in any scheme of saloon substitute undoubtedly leaves mere alcohol in possession of a minority of the points of debate.
>
> Our candidate for the responsible task of aiding men to forget the lure of intoxicants instead of seeking the furtive trails of illicit liquor and drugs possesses no fewer than six qualities that recommend him to the post. They may be listed thus:
>
> (1) He knows men. Human nature to him has been revealed as to few others of our economic order.
>
> He has seen them *in vino.* And there is historic basis for the belief that *in vino* there is much *veritas.*
>
> Few men are mysteries to him. Few vagaries elude his understanding. He knows them by rule of thumb, to be sure, rather than by text-book page. Of psychology he may not know the definition. He merely uses it in his business.
>
> (2) He can manage men. This is the test of his psychology.
>
> He can make them welcome. He can respond gracefully to the smallest advance from a stranger customer. He can restrain the exuberance of the most cheerful group toward closing time.
>
> The test of his ability here is not pleasing a committee. The test is the cash register.
>
> (3) He can please customers. In him the fundamental rule of business has become an instinct.
>
> He is the most accommodating of merchants. And he is the most honest.
>
> Business with him is not a science. It is an art.
>
> (4) He makes a ready friend. His club members testify that he has the skill to let acquaintanceship ripen soon into what at least has the semblance of sincere cordiality.
>
> If men visit his place of business to find companionship he is one of the companions. He remembers names and faces and facts. He can fit into any conversation.
>
> When other members of the club are absent the superintendent is always there. And he is a superintendent who transacts business without a card catalog.
>
> The home, of course, is the ideal substitute for the saloon. But there are young men of the hall-room class who seek friendships. And there are men of family who still are lonely.
>
> (5) He does not try to offer friendship without the prospective recipient's wish.
>
> As a down-puller he has ever been discreet. As an up-lifter he might reasonably be expected to be the same.
>
> (6) He does not smirk.
>
> These six qualifications, if investigation should prove them true, might be held to fit the bartender above all other social workers for the task of manning the substitutes for the saloon which probably must be provided if we are to avoid the predicted lapses from rigid prohibition. As an illustration of what the qualities might have done in another but not entirely unlike case, we may consider the difficulties which the Y. M. C. A. had with its personnel in the early days of its work with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.
>
> We are told that much of the criticism that emanated from the troops in the winter of 1917–18 was due to defective personnel among the workers of the Red Triangle. Would there possibly have been less occasion for such criticism had some of the defectives been replaced by experienced bartenders of middle age bringing to their task the qualities enumerated above? After a year on the side-lines of war perhaps I might venture an answer to that question. But I prefer to leave it to the deductive reasoning of the reader. The self-wrought answer may be more convincing to him.
>
> So much for the presentation of the bartender's recommendations to the House Committee of our substitute club for workingmen. Lest any such committee, too readily convinced, should start out prematurely to seize upon the first convenient specimen, a word as to methods may not be amiss. For it may safely be assumed that not all bartenders are up to the standard here outlined.
>
> How, then, shall the committee find an acceptable candidate? It will not do to select him haphazard by the color of the paint on the front of his place of business. The only member of the committee who might properly be capable of making the choice would be the Salvation Army soldier who for years, till just now, visited the inside of saloons and passed around her tambourine for nickels with which to undo the work that alcohol has done.



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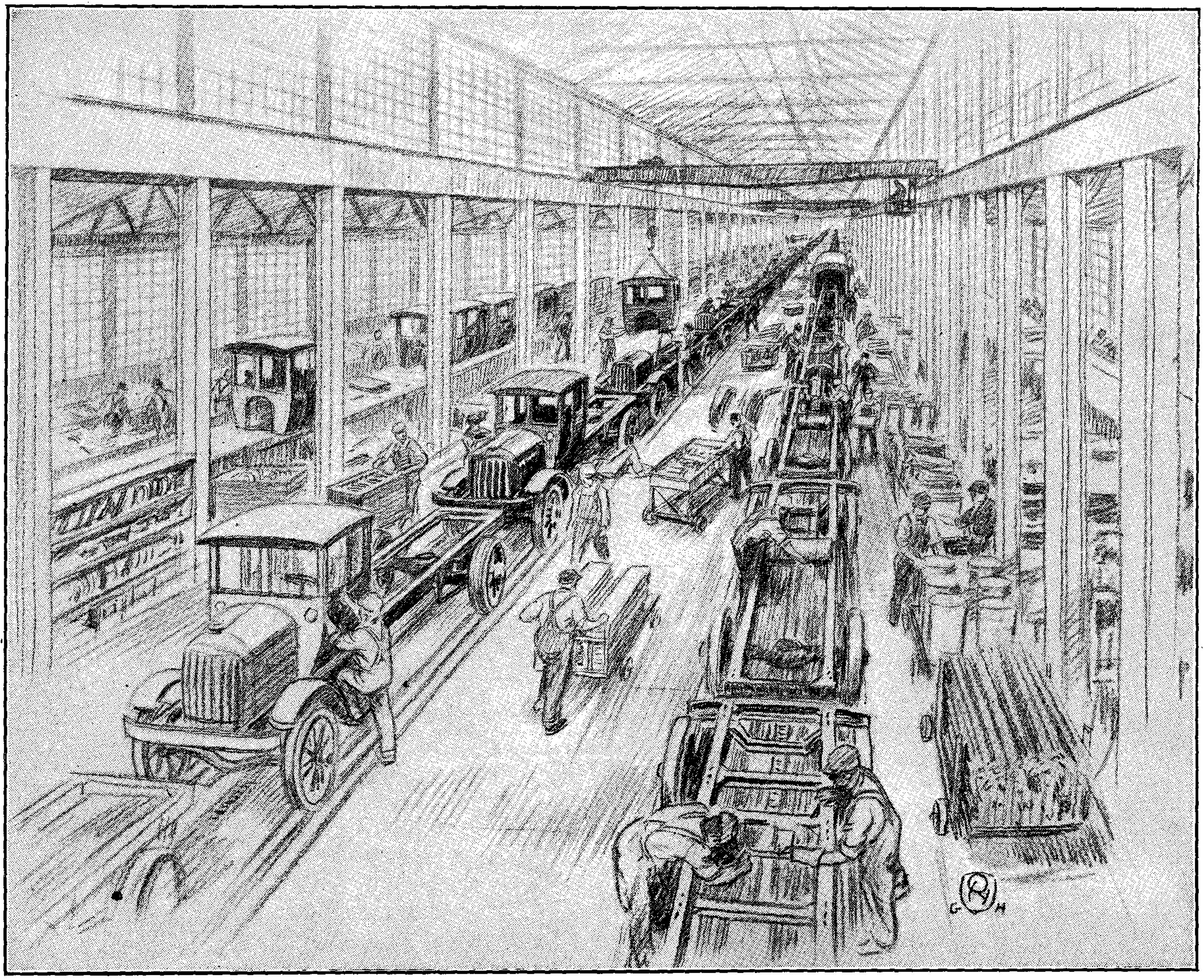

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She came to know one bartender from another, and she had the bartender's blessing.

Lacking her advice, perhaps some ultra-respectable moderate drinker could be induced to put the problem to one of his acquaintances not quite so glossy, who in turn could present it to one of his acquaintances who would be representative of the substantial class for which the committee plans to provide the substitute. And the latter might recommend some keen, genial, sober, efficient, man-to-man bartender of his acquaintance.

In no less sincere way should the task of conservation be approached.

"THE BLACK POPE OF BOLSHEVISM"

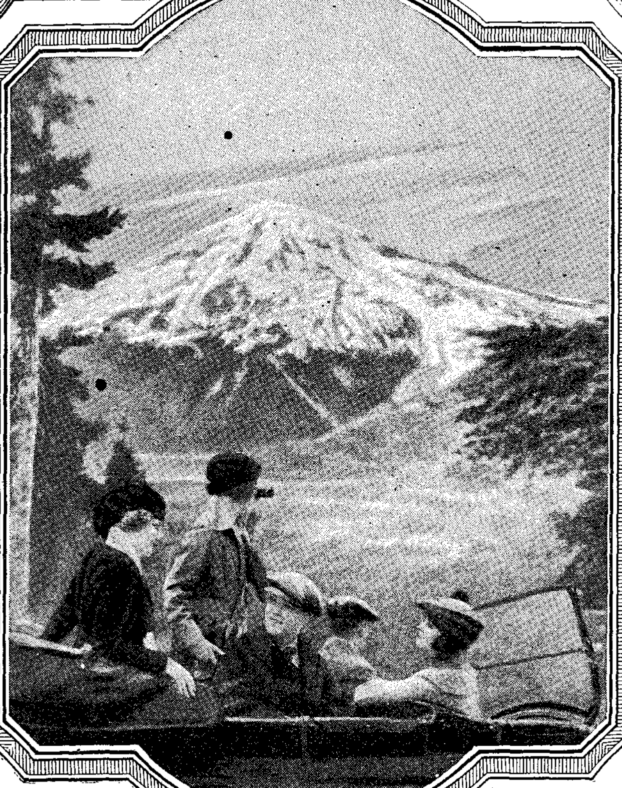
THE REAL POWER in the Bolshevik movement, the "man who holds the sword" with a ruthlessness that has kept the new order supreme in Russia, we are now told, is a zealot with the musical name of Dzerjinsky. He is practically unknown outside of the inner circles of the movement, declares a former Bolshevik, who has "reformed" and is said to be exposing some Bolshevistic mysteries through the medium of the London *Times*. "Even as the General of the Jesuits was once called the Black Pope of the Roman Catholic Church," writes this authority, "so Dzerjinsky is the Black Pope of Bolshevism." He is called "firm," "unwavering," with "stern eyes burning with a fanatical hatred," the sort of a man who would build the "temple of universal happiness" on an "enormous pyramid of mutilated corpses." The most cruel fanatics of the Spanish Inquisition might envy this modern Russian fanatic, says the ex-Bolshevik writer, who signs himself "A. Sokoloff," formerly of Gorky's newspaper, *Novaya Zhizn*.

In contrast with his real importance, Dzerjinsky's official title, we are told, is "modest and unassuming":

> He is nothing more than the Commissary of the Extraordinary Commission for eradicating profiteering and counter-revolutionary conspiracies, an institution designed to take the place of the old-fashioned police department. Under ordinary conditions he would have ended his days as a second-rate official or a modest intellectual of advanced views. The history of Russia would have nothing to tell about him except the mere fact that he existed. A freak of fortune has made him a person under whose scrutinizing stare not only common mortals, but even the members of the all-powerful Council of the People's Commissaries wince, fall back, and experience uncomfortable forebodings of some retribution in store for them.
>
> He did not cut too brilliant a figure in the ranks of the party. People who know him personally are rather doubtful of his political gifts and even go so far as to deny him any considerable amount of theoretical knowledge. He has spent so much of his time in prisons and the mines of Siberia that he had but a few chances of wandering through the mazes of the Marxist doctrine to some practical purpose. However, from those incidental excursions to the fields of learning he has obtained three fundamental truths to be treasured up in his mind to the end of his days: first, that there is such a thing as class-struggle; secondly, that class-struggle means class-war; and, thirdly, that class-war means extermination. And as to the methods of that extermination, he had them from his Siberian jailers, who knew to perfection everything connected with the subject.
>
> The general effect of these methods was often eclipsed, if not totally extinguished, by the deplorable custom of bribery, which would be, of course, utterly out of place in such an institution as the Extraordinary Commission. Dzerjinsky is free from that weakness. He is an honest jailer. He can never be bribed, or assuaged, or talked round, or adulated into lenience. Torquemada himself might have envied those stern eyes, burning with fanatical hatred, those thin ascetic bloodless lips, that pale brow, those resourceful brains, enhancing the scourge of cruelty by the scourge of honesty. If the temple of universal happiness is to be cemented by blood and erected on an enormous pyramid of mutilated corpses, then, indeed, Dzerjinsky is the only man to be entrusted with laying out its foundations.
>
> It would be an exaggeration to say that he has succeeded in inculcating upon the minds of those around him that elevated spirit of self-denial. Far from that. As late as in the month of November, 1918, no less a person than his right-hand man, Mr. Peters, at whose orders hundreds had been put to death, was tried for blackmailing, not to speak of dozens of others who were tried and shot for the same thing. But the executions have somehow failed to be an effective deterrent, and it is a secret to nobody that the Extraordinary Commission, with its numberless ramifications spread all over the country, has become a place where blackmail, extortion, and acts of personal vengeance are being practised on an unheard-of scale. Even the most enraged Communists, while speaking of the Commission, can not help a grimace of disgust, twitching their lips.
>
> All the spies, informers, and *agents provocateurs* of the old régime and all the pickpockets and murderers of the new era seem to have found shelter in the lap of that hospitable organization. "Scum of society," and "wasps' nest" are about the gentlest nicknames by which those guardian angels of the Bolshevik order are universally styled. And yet without them, as everybody knows, Trotzky's temple of happiness would have crumbled into dust a long time ago. They are indispensable for the Communistic virtues to prosper. Avowed miscreants tho they are, they are not to be dispensed with. And thus it comes about that curses and oaths hurled in such profusion at the heads of murderers and blackmailers are usually ended with the invariable refrain: "There is no God but the Extraordinary Commission, and Dzerjinsky is its prophet."

The Extraordinary Commission, which is apparently extraordinary enough to suit even the most exacting, has its representatives everywhere; and, since the traditional division between administrative and judicial powers had been abolished, there is no earthly affair that can not be brought before this institution. Very often, according to Mr. Sokoloff, it administers justice on the spot, "shooting without much ado all those whose guilt has been, in its opinion, more or less established." Tortures that would make our own "third degree" seem mild and innocuous have been introduced:

> To secure the course of justice, there have been reintroduced tortures of the same kind as had been practised in some notorious prisons of the old Russia. Prisoners are fed with pickled herrings, to be refused drink afterward, or they are flogged and beaten by the hour, or they have wooden pins driven under their finger-nails, or, as is the case at the Moscow prison, they are put down on an electric chair.
>
> There is, tho, a difference between the old times and the new. Under the Czar's régime people in authority tried to hush up or explain away those proceedings, while Bolshevik Russia has put the question of tortures on the order of the day. The Extraordinary Commission issues a weekly newspaper (*Messenger of the E. C.*), distributed in the capital and in the provinces, where readers will find very interesting discussions on the advisability of tortures from the Communist point of view. The same publication gives sometimes rather instructive statistical items of the activity of the Commission. And every word, every figure, breathes terror, blood, death.
>
> I saw many a Bolshevik throw away in horror those blood-drenched records of human perversity. But on the following day I found them as loyal as ever, holding forth to the tune: "There is no God but the Extraordinary Commission, and Dzerjinsky is its prophet." I witnessed Communist women faint and Communist agitators fall into fits of hysterics on hearing of the deeds of the Commission. And still their loyalty to the party prevailed over pricks of conscience, and an article in the *Izvestia* or a speech of Trotzky always succeeded in setting their doubts at rest. Some people call it the power of conviction. Nothing of what I saw corroborates this assertion. Dilated eyes, that strange, vague stare peculiar to people under hypnotic suggestion, those unaccountable mental leaps from the utter dejection of a natural, deeply suffering man to the fanatical wrath of a fire-eating terrorist, testify to a psychic disease rather than to force of character.
>
> If terrorism is preached from day to day, if it is printed in big type on every sheet of newspaper, if it is extolled by men of theory and freely indulged in by men of action, if not a single printed line or a single spoken word is allowed to doubt its blessings—no wonder that the Bolshevik rank and file should in the long run become obsessed with the idea; and grumble, curse, or weep as they may, the people of the Extraordinary Commission, who know their customers, will only laugh at their short-lived fits of opposition. The Extraordinary Commission has achieved its object, at least for the time being, far more thoroughly than its clumsy predecessors of the Czar's epoch. The whole of the country has been so firmly enmeshed in the network of Communistic espionage that there is hardly anybody who would dare to express his opinions in public. For centuries, even in the darkest periods of their history, Russians thought themselves entitled, if not to opposition, at least to whispered criticism, until they have learned from the Communistic Government that the chief, nay, the only, political virtue expected from them is complete abstinence from speech.
>
> The point has struck home, apparently. I shall never forget a scene I witnessed in one of the big thoroughfares of Moscow on a bright October morning. A heavily laden cart was



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approaching at an unusually high speed. As it drew near, I discerned two Red Guards sitting in the front seat, with six coffins piled high up behind them. These were the remnants of the executed being conveyed from the prison of Butyrka to the outskirts of the city. The coffins were spotted with blood; one of them bore a clear print of a bloody hand, belonging seemingly to one of the executioners. The Red Guards looked jovial, contented, quiet. Their rosy-cheeked, youthful, almost boyish faces betrayed no interest in the hideous load with which they were charged. One of them was telling a story that must have been rather amusing, because the other laughed in a most satisfied way.

"Fresh ones!" whispered a man in a shopkeeper's coat, waiting for the tramcar, to his neighbor, who by way of reply winked at him knowingly. And nobody, not even a most experienced spy of the new formation, would be able to say what they really meant by their looks. Passers-by gazed at the cart for a moment, and then turned their heads away and hurried on. Only an old, wrinkled woman, who must have forgotten the times she was living in, made an attempt at relapsing into the old superstitious ways. She stopt and lifted her right hand for crossing herself, then suddenly thought better of it, dropt her hand hastily, and, after casting round a few timid glances, hurried on at the top of her poor shaky speed.

The bright street was bright for me no more. In its doorways, behind the curtains of the windows, in the gestures of men, in their looks and words and thoughts, I discerned the same ominous shadow that casts its poisonous gloom over all the expanse of the country, the shadow of "the Black Pope of Bolshevism."

DON'T FONDLE THE GILA MONSTER FOR ITS BITE IS SOMETIMES DEADLY

A TIME ago THE LITERARY DIGEST published an article in which the statement was made, in effect, that the Gila monster, albeit unprepossessing in appearance, was comparatively harmless, stories to the contrary notwithstanding. The statement in question was based on an editorial in the Santa Fé *New Mexican*, which referred to a recent announcement by the University of Arizona—the State where Gila monsters abound—stating that long research by one of the departments of that institution had failed to reveal a single authentic case of death as the result of the bite of this reptile. We are now in receipt of a letter from Mr. David Ross of Kalispell, Montana, in which he says the idea that the bite of a Gila monster is not dangerous is erroneous; that, as a matter of fact, it is one of the deadliest things known. He admits that the animal is not equipped with poison-glands or fangs in the usual manner of venomous reptiles, but avers that the dangers from the "monster's" bite lies in the infection which is practically certain to follow, due to putrid substances in the creature's stomach and mouth. Mr. Ross states that he was in Tucson, Arizona, when the story of the Gila monster's innocuous character was published, and he says:

It created considerable comment at the time, as it was generally understood the bite of this animal was more deadly than any other in the world. I was engaged in war-work for this Government and my duties took me over the State of Arizona and eastern California and I made it a point to inquire concerning the reliability of this statement published by the University of Arizona. In 1917 I was at Los Angeles and visited, among other places, the Alligator Garden at East Lake Park. In the alligator pit were two Gila monsters, and the attendant warned every one not to try to lay hands upon them, stating that a year previous a man had taken hold of one of them and was bitten on the hand; that he was rushed to the Roosevelt Hospital, a few blocks away, for treatment, but that the man died within forty minutes, there being no known antidote for the bite of this animal. Shortly after the publication of the article referred to above, a street faker on the streets of Tucson was exhibiting a Gila monster and giving a lecture upon it, to draw a crowd. I heard him make the statement that the Gila monster has no teeth and no poison-sack, but that when it takes food into its stomach, there being no digestive organ, the food lies in the animal's stomach until it decays, and that if irritated at this time the animal's bite is fatal, not from poisonous venom, but from blood-poisoning communicated from this decaying matter in the animal's stomach; that during the period between the food passing away and the taking on of more food, the animal's bite is not poisonous, but the difficulty would be in determining when the animal has food in its stomach.

Afterward I was traveling between Tucson and Nogales, by automobile. At Tubac, at the road camp located there at the time, I was informed by one of the engineers, while we were discussing this article published by the University of Arizona regarding the bite of the Gila monster, that a short time before, one of the workmen, a young Mexican, was bitten by a Gila monster, that he was put in an automobile to be taken to Tucson for treatment, but that in less than an hour this man died from the effects of the bite. They had four or five Gila monsters in captivity at this camp, but killed them the day before this conversation took place. They were showing us the dead body of an exceptionally large one at the time and this led to the above conversation.

I talked with a great many regarding this matter down there, and without any exception the universal testimony was that the bite of the Gila monster was poisonous, as well as the sting of the scorpion, the centipede, and the bite of the tarantula. In fact, the bites or stings of nearly all the reptiles and insects of that part of the country are poisonous. I have had a small tarantula jump or spring a foot at me, when irritated. How far a full-grown one could jump I could not say but would hazard a statement that one could jump two feet, easily. A scorpion's bite is poisonous for I have seen the arm of a man swollen to twice its natural size from the bite of one, and badly discolored.

The reason very few cases are heard of regarding persons being bitten by the Gila monster is that the animal is very sluggish, lying in the same spot for days and not moving except when disturbed or in quest of food. It will not bite except when stept upon or irritated. In the former days, when the natives went barefooted, there no doubt were more cases of bites by these reptiles, but in these days of boots and shoes no fatalities could occur from a bite on the foot, these animals having no teeth.

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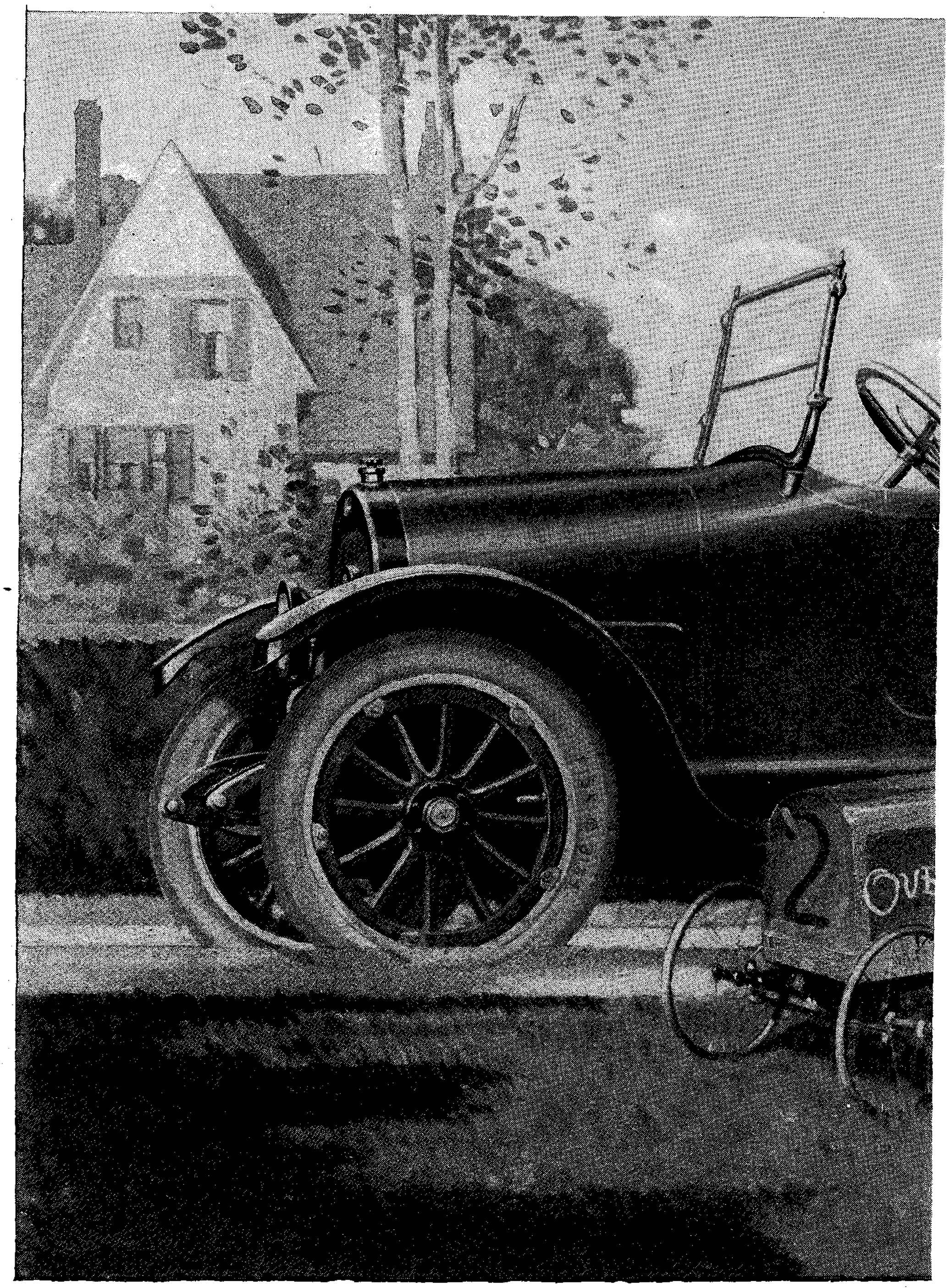

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AMERICAN FIGHTERS AS SEEN BY A GREAT SPANISH NOVELIST

GOING TO DEATH "as tho they were playing a new game," running toward the enemy as if they had a "bet on to see which one could get there first," American soldiers contributed the splendid fearlessness of youth to the last days of the war, writes Vicente Blasco-Ibáñez, the Spanish novelist, in a just-published appreciation of America's part in the war. Mr. Ibáñez's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" has been called the greatest novel produced by the war, and the recent little essay in the New York *World*, in which he sums up the human element contributed by America, suggests some of the war-passages from that widely circulated book. Mr. Ibáñez opposes the idea that American troops, in those last days, played an inferior rôle. "There was even one military writer," he notes, "who asserted that the Americans had occupied the lines just to fill up the gaps left by the more seasoned French and English troops." American modesty, he says, boldly crediting us with a quality which we are frequently accused of lacking altogether, contributed to "general injustice" along this line. He gives us the European attitude toward our Army, and contrasts it with some facts:

> Europeans could not understand how an army born in the summer of 1917 could accomplish anything worth mentioning before two or three years. "Armies are not improvised, however rich and powerful a country may be," said the military specialists with authority. But in the spring of 1918 the few American divisions assisted in the counter-offensive which saved Paris, and in the fall, on their own responsibility, under the direction of Pershing, they vied with the European armies in gaining the victory. It is really amazing that the American Republic has been able to improvise in a year an army equal to those that Europe was able to put in the field only after four years of warfare and long periods of military preparation. This is a thing that many Europeans consider the greatest feat of the United States, and this from a country that every one considers a land of miracles. But even more than the rapidity with which the Army was organized, they admire the Americans' ability for soldiering. The great majority of them were men in civil life, citizens of a republic which had no compulsory military service, and who, for that reason, had never been in the ranks, and lived without even the rudimentary military instruction. Yet these citizens, when they put on a uniform and took up arms, became in a few months as thoroughgoing soldiers as the French and English, who had had three years of experience and took part from the first in the most bloody and decisive operations to the close of the war.
>
> This leads to the idea that a vigorous, free, educated people, even tho it live in peace, can organize itself for war with more rapidity and intelligence than those automatons, subjected to a military despotism, who, after forty years of mechanical discipline and of painstaking preparations, were finally defeated.

The first and second American divisions reconquered Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, and then five American divisions were thrown into the terrible counter-attack of July, directed by General Mangin. "This name means everything," comments Ibáñez, "to one who has lived near the battle-front." He was called by his enemies "Mangin *le Boucher*" (Mangin the Butcher), because of the readiness with which he sacrificed human lives to win an objective. "It was under command of this terrible general, in one of the most decisive and bloody counter-offensives, that the American soldiers made their début in France. That tells everything," declares the writer, and gives a brief account of Mangin's character and achievements:

> Short of stature, ugly as a devil (but a good-natured, friendly devil), he was born to command men and to inspire them with the heroic madness that ends in victory or in death. Peace never existed for him. He has made war, ever since he left the military school, in Asia, in Africa, in all the colonies and lands conquered by France. He has fought with men of all colors under the difficulties that virgin forests and unexplored rivers offer. He has fought with the deadly diseases that lie in wait for the white man in tropical lands. And he has always come out a victor.
>
> In this war the troops commanded by Mangin were the hardiest, the most reckless of life, and the most defiant of death. The other divisions of the army were made up of "men," of citizens who fulfilled their duty to their country, and were ready to die if necessary. The troops of Mangin were composed of "warriors," of men who instinctively loved danger and adventure, the glory of arms, the rude charm of action and struggle. To the satisfaction of serving a noble cause was added the harsh voluptuousness of gratifying their personal tastes. They were French regiments picked by Death, in which remained only the bravest and the maddest: Algerian and Moroccan troops, Spanish and African half-breeds; the irresistible battalions of the Foreign Legion of legendary fame; the Senegalese sharpshooters, who with the childishness of the bellicose negro considered war the only occupation worthy of a man. And they all adored Mangin, the invulnerable general, who, when the hour of attack arrived, advanced at the head of his soldiers, and in the moments of rest fraternized with them.
>
> For a little while, at his own wish, he remained quietly in the background. General Nivelle, during his brief period of command, began an offensive against the German lines, ordering Mangin to break through whatever it might cost. And he would have done so, but there was a commission of Senators at the front then, men of peace, who knew war only by hearsay, and who were terrified at the reality of it. At seeing how the hospitals filled up; how the fields were heaped with the slain, they protested against this way of making war of "Mangin the Butcher." Painlevé, the head of the Government at that time, could not afford to antagonize these Senators, and, so they say, he made Mangin suspend this costly operation, and made a failure out of what would have been a certain, tho a bloody, victory.
>
> The chief victims, the soldiers, have been the General's stoutest supporters. Men instinctively love a hero who leads them either to victory or to death, beginning at the bottom like themselves. They turned the nickname of his enemies into an enthusiastic battle-cry. Like the soldiers of other centuries who shouted the name of a saint as they charged, all these picked fighters, as they advanced in a bayonet charge, through the hail of the machine guns, falling in groups, shouted with fierce fervor, "Mangin the Butcher! Long live Mangin the Butcher!" In the moments of calm the name of this general and his terrible nickname were a title of glory for those who fought under him.
>
> I have sometimes seen in the trains, among the other soldiers going home on a few days' furlough, certain *poilus* who attracted general attention by the number of decorations on their breasts and the gold cordons hanging from their shoulders, by their fierce, determined air, and by their sharp, authoritative voices. They formed a sort of aristocracy; they considered themselves superior to the other soldiers.
>
> And when they were asked to which army and to which division they belonged, they gave no numbers; details seemed superfluous. They merely answered proudly:
>
> "I am one of Mangin's men."
>
> And they added in their hoarse voices, looking pityingly at the other soldiers:
>
> "Mangin the Butcher!"
>
> It was under the command of this terrible general in one of the most decisive and bloody counter-offensives that the American soldiers made their début in France.
>
> This tells everything.
>
> What could surprize Mangin's warriors? For three years they had been continuously on the offensive. Whenever a breach had to be made in the German wall they were called. How could those hardened soldiers, the last word in daring and heroic madness, be astonished at another's bravery? . . . . . .
>
> And yet these warriors of Mangin, tried and tempted by three years of incessant attack, admired the youthful daring of the American divisions. They were amazed at the heroic, unwavering frankness with which they defied death, storming the enemy's positions.

In all previous wars, unseasoned troops have frequently given way to panic, to lack of self-control, scattering or retreating under fire. Only after several months of fighting could they be depended on. Our own Civil War might be cited in this connection, with its first disastrous battles. However, as Ibáñez points out:

> The present war has given the lie to the majority of the teachings of earlier wars. Perhaps it was because this was a war of emotions (some right, some wrong, but all equally real) that the new troops were more impetuous in their attack, more overwhelming, and blinder to danger than those who had been campaigning for some time.
>
> One has only to recall the beginning of the war. The French and the Germans were equally unseasoned; they had had a long,

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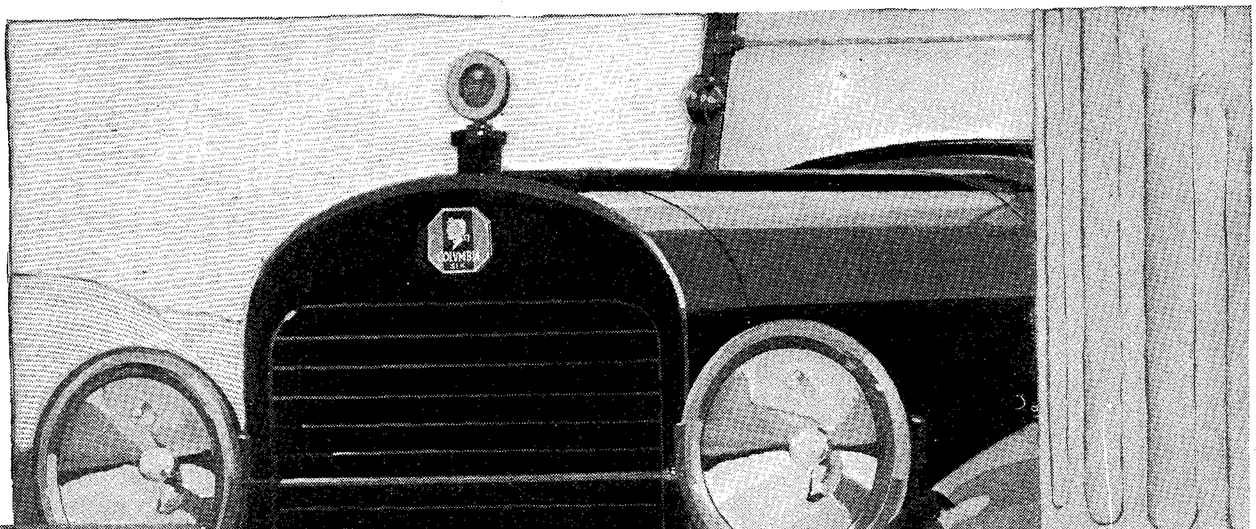

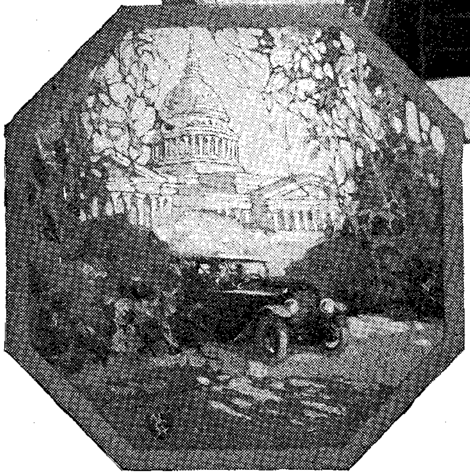

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The Columbia Motors Company have never built a failure—never have had a "poor year"—because from the outset they have held to the standard of *thorough goodness.*

To our knowledge no Columbia Six owner has ever become dissatisfied with his purchase.

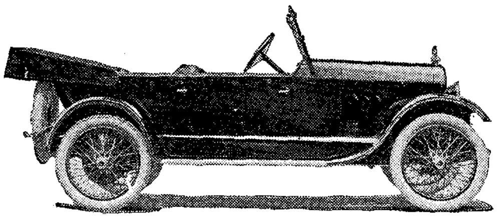
Every part of the Columbia Six is acknowledged by men who know motor cars to be as good as can be bought or manufactured. There is not one exception to this rule even to the smallest details.

This, naturally, results in remarkably low depreciation and operating costs.

The reputation of Columbia Six parts *plus* scientific assembly by Columbia engineers will prove this "good *all* the way through" quality to you.

Ask any Columbia owner—inspect a Columbia Six—ride in it and drive it.

COLUMBIA MOTORS COMPANY
DETROIT, U. S. A.



For the Mechanically Inclined

Timken Axles—Continental Red Seal Motor—Detroit Pressed Steel Company Frame—Harrison Radiator with Thermostatically Controlled Shutters—Spicer Universal Joints—Borg & Beck Clutch—Detroit Steel Products Company's Springs—Gemmer Steering Gear—Auto Lite Starting & Lighting—Atwater-Kent Ignition—Stromberg Carburetor—Prest-O-Lite Storage Battery—Painting and Trimming by The American Auto Trimming Co.—Pantasote Top

Prices—Five-Passenger Touring Car, $1695.00; Four-Passenger Sport Model (5 wire wheels included), $1845.00; Five-Passenger Touring Sedan, $2850.00. Prices F. O. B. Detroit

The Gem of the Highway

painstaking preparation for war, but no real experience. Almost all of them were soldiers of maneuvers, barrack soldiers who heard the whistle of a bullet for the first time.

The world knows what the French did. Before the artillery could weaken the enemy, they rushed forward with their bayonets shouting the "Marseillaise," as tho courage were everything. They fell by the thousand, with unavailing heroism, long before they could reach their objective. A wave of madness carried them to a glorious suicide. The colonels, their kepis on their sword-points, advanced at the head of their regiments. As tho their red-trousered uniforms, that turned every regiment into a poppy-field, were not absurd enough, the officers wore their parade uniforms, with their white gloves and their showiest decorations. They thought only of dying, as tho death were an inevitable condition of victory.

One must admit that the Germans were not far behind in this period of mad offensives. The papers of Berlin rightly spoke of the "German Fury" as did those of Paris of the "French Fury." They attacked in a green mass, solid as a moving wall. In vain the enemy artillery cut great spaces in it; the living stept into the breach left by the dead, and the human machine advanced. The drum and fife kept up a continuous accompaniment to the chant-like song of the assailants as they mounted the slopes and went down into the valleys, like an irresistible flood, leaving behind mountains and mountains of dead.

It has been alleged that this tenacious attack, this lack of fear of the enemies' fire, was achieved by intoxicating the soldiers with something worse than liquor; stupefying drugs that made them lose the sense of reality. French writer friends of mine who were in the Army assure me that there was a strong smell of ether about these advancing masses, and that many prisoners and wounded, who seemed mad, needed several hours to become normal. This may be true, since there are trustworthy witnesses to it, but I do not believe that all of them were maddened by ether. Only those who were accustomed to it before the war used it, and those who might have become addicts to it during the first weeks of the campaign in order to forget their danger. The others had the stimulus of enthusiasm, of the need to triumph at all costs, of the national pride that made them commit the maddest follies. In the battle of the Yser, late in 1914, the German generals ordered all the battalions of volunteers, made up of young men of Berlin and other cities who had enlisted, after listening to the speeches of the Pan-Germans, pass through the marshes under the Belgian artillery-fire. It was the greatest slaughter of the war. The cannon swept down the men in masses. Yet they did not retreat. As long as there was a man left they advanced, all singing, with an inexplicable intoxication. Many of them, imitating the barbarians of old, tied themselves together so that in this way one who became frightened could not retreat, as the others dragged him forward.

The British in the first year of the war showed themselves equally indifferent to danger and death. At first they could not make the English soldier dig trenches. They considered it a dishonor to their national pride to take a spade and dig out the ground like a day-laborer. They preferred being shot down and dying in the field, victims of a shrewder enemy who knew how to hide in the ground. In their offensives the English advanced in a straight line, seeing only the enemy ahead of them, and pursuing them without taking the trouble to explore the towns and the farms on both sides of their march, nests in which the Germans were ambushed. Then when they had to retreat they found themselves cut off completely and flanked by an enemy they had left behind.

But the war modified this blind, heroic daring, this reckless indifference to danger. The seasoned soldier may not have been less brave, but he was more cautious, more astute, more appreciative of life and of the dangers he was facing. The American Army began like the others, showing at the first a maximum of daring and heroism. These young men from across the Atlantic threw their lives away as recklessly as Frenchmen, Germans, and Englishmen had done in the early days of the war. They did not have to face the long, heart-breaking miseries that had tamed the other armies. As correspondents in France have recently reported, it was the belief both of Marshal Foch and of General Haig, at the time when the first Americans were coming to training-camps in France, that the war would be fought out in the trenches, but Pershing resolutely refused to take that view. Therefore, the Americans were not trained in trench-fighting, nor, when they got to the front, were they forced to endure the disheartening trench-life which, according to all accounts, most soldiers hated worse than they did risking their lives in open combat. The Americans came to the fighting-lines prepared to perform the impossible, to lift the war out of the ground and make the struggle once more a war of movement. Luckily, the Germans had already decided to take that very step, thus playing into the hands of the Yanks. As the Spanish writer sums up the situation when the Americans began to fight:

> Before going to the war the men saw its most brilliant, daring aspect: the bayonet charges, the advances through the rain of machine-gun fire, the hand-to-hand combat. And so when they meet these things in reality they are not surprized. What does surprize and break even the firmest will is the other pale, melancholy side of war: the filth and the boredom of the trenches; the long monotonous operations without visible results; the torture of the rain, the cold, the mud, the snow; the bad food; the vermin; without a sight of the enemy, without understanding what it is all about.
>
> The Americans attacked with the fervor and enthusiasm of youth. They brought in something new with their good humor and their healthy fun. They went to death as tho they were playing a new game, and ran toward the enemy as tho there were a bet on to see which one could get there first.
>
> The soldiers of Mangin had once felt this same heroic confidence, this indifference to death, but it had long since been forgotten. Three years of this war were equal to thirty or forty of ordinary life.
>
> And this was why the heroic *poilus* of General "Butcher," the professional warriors of Africa, the adventurers of the Foreign Legion, the heroes of the bloodiest combats—those fighters, young in age but old in experience and exploits, felt a twinge of envy when they saw the American divisions advance, calm, irresistible, bearing the enemy before them. It was the emotion old heroes feel when they see lads repeating with the fresh vigor of youth the exploits that in other days were their own pride.
>
> . . . .
>
> All the world knows what the American Army did when it was finally organized as a separate unit. Their swift action in the Meuse-Argonne battle was a fitting climax to the exploits of the single divisions at Château-Thierry and in Mangin's counter-offensive.
>
> On September 26 Pershing began his attack. He was on difficult ground, thickly covered with woods and broken by declivities where the Germans had taken advantage of the lie of the land to fortify their positions strongly. On the following day the Americans had gained over four miles, capturing 8,000 prisoners and 700 cannon. Six days later they had driven the Germans out of their first two lines of defense and were attacking their third position. On October 21 they took the fourth line of the German defenses; on November 5 they passed the Meuse and on the 10th they entered Sedan, and the road to Metz was open to the Allies. The Germans could hold out no longer. The great road from Lille to Metz which supplied all their extensive front was cut.
>
> The same German General Staff that had from the first so carefully garbled their reports from the front had to admit in a *communiqué* the defeat which Pershing had inflicted on them.
>
> This army raised, in a few months, arrived in time to participate, not as an auxiliary force of the Allies, but on its own responsibility in a long and difficult battle, that of the Meuse-Argonne.
>
> The Germans threw twenty-two divisions into this battle against the Americans. General Pershing had 580,000 men on the fighting-line and 140,000 casualties, which shows the importance of this decisive victory and the boldness with which the Americans defied death.
>
> I have talked with French soldiers who fought with the Americans. They are men of letters, careful observers, capable of expressing their impressions with exactitude.
>
> They all admired the joy, the self-confidence, the good humor with which these sturdy lads, so recently arrived from America, advanced under fire. The Crusaders of Liberty attacked as tho they were invulnerable, and when they fell never to rise again there was something about them that distinguished them from the other dying.
>
> "I don't mean to say that they died in a different manner," said one of these writer-soldiers. "All soldiers die alike, and all the Allies fought for the same just cause. But in those American heroes there was a sort of amazement and shock at dying, as tho they felt it a great injustice, and this astonishment was reflected in their kindly, childlike eyes. Perhaps it was surprize at realizing that a citizen of a free country could die at the hands of a despotic monarchy's automaton soldier. Perhaps in his last gleams of consciousness he caught a glimpse of the absurdity of this old world in which the soldier of a republic that has no desire to conquer or enslave, and aspires only to the establishment of peace, must lose his life to bring liberty to the very ones that kill him."

AUSTRALIA

The manager of a mining company writes, "I have been using your Gargoyle 600 W Cylinder Oil for the last three months with every satisfaction, only one-third of the oil previously used being necessary to give perfect lubrication."

SOUTH AFRICA

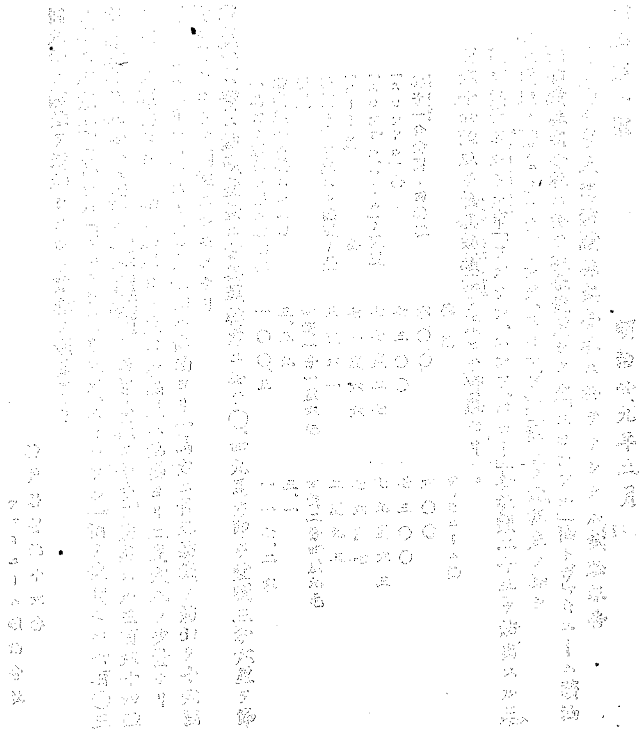
A tramway company reports, "Your Gargoyle Cylinder Oil is higher in price than the one formerly used, but we have been able to get better lubrication from 40 gallons of it than from 80 gallons of previous oil. The net saving is 35%."

NORWAY

One of the largest Norwegian mechanical works reports that Gargoyle 600 W Cylinder Oil saves 50% over the oil previously used. "Vi ere meget godt fornöjede med den fra Vacuum Oil Company leverede 600 W Cylinderolie, idet vi finde; at Brugen af den bevirker ca. 50% Besparelse i Forhold til den Olie, som vi have brugt för."

SPAIN

In replacing former oils with Gargoyle Lubricants, a Spanish Company writes, "Tenemos la satisfaccion de manifestarle que las pruebas hechas con sus aceites minerales marcas 600 W Cylinder y Arctic Machine en nuestras maquinas de vapor y de hilar han sido tan satisfactorias, que desde luego hemos dejado de usar los aceites que para dichas maquinas veniamos empleando, y que, con ventaja, hemos sustituido por las precitadas marcas."



The above reports a power test made by a Japanese company, in which the gain of power with Gargoyle Lubricants over oils previously used was 13.6 per cent.

Speed up the world-work

THE world has turned into a vast power station. Each nation is a power plant.

The world's mightiest power plant is the United States of America. Never were our power units called upon for such high efficiency—the stationary steam and gas engines, the looms, the electric generators, motors and transformers, the farm tractors, the motor trucks, the automobiles.

The international testimonials shown here point to an interesting fact. The world is fast learning the difference in power results between "oils" and—the right oil in the right place in the right way.

This work must go on.

GARGOYLE

Lubricants

A grade for each type of service

ENGLAND

The Governing Director of a Textile Mill reports the following results on changing to Gargoyle Lubricants, "To our considerable astonishment we discovered an economy of horse-power of 12%, 26% and 8½%, respectively, for three different machines."

HOLLAND

A Dutch user writes as follows about Gargoyle Lubricants, "Sinds 1895 hebben wÿ uwe olie soorten etna voor de weefstoelen en transmissie en 600 W voor de cylinders in gebruik en hebben de groote smeerkracht geconstateerd."

CEYLON

An engineer reports, "Gargoyle Lubricants have been used for some time past on all kinds of machinery, rolling stock, dredging craft, etc., and have answered very satisfactorily in the place of native and other oils, in that they lubricate more efficiently and are cheaper in the end."

ITALY

An Italian user of 1000-horse-power engines finds Gargoyle Lubricants "superior to all others." He states, "A vostra richiesta ben volentieri attestiamo che i vostri lubrificanti per cilindri e movimenti di macchine a vapore che dal mese di Novembre, 1896, usiamo per le nostre motrici di 1000 H. P., eccellono per bontà e superiorità ed hanno il merito speciale di essere sempre dello stesso ed ugual tipo e di essere somministrati colla massima accuratezza."

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world* NEW YORK, U.S.A.

"Always Reliable"

One Inch Firing Surface

Insures *Positive Ignition* and Steady Service

National

BIG POWER SPARK PLUGS

Give a live, crackling shower of hot, fat sparks, rapid and continuous—that ignite every charge of every cylinder—giving ***more power***—a smoother running engine—continuous service and great economy of gasoline. Made in all sizes—to fit any motor. Every plug is carefully inspected and rigidly tested.

Prices—Standard Sizes, $1 each—Tractor Special, $2 each.

Ask Your Dealer or Write for Booklet

NATIONAL SPARK PLUG CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.
New York, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, San Francisco, Dallas, Tulsa, Okla.
Export Dept.: WERNER & BUTTS, 336 Whitehall Building, New York, U. S. A.

THIS KANSAS SENATOR HAS A MANIA FOR BUYING NEWSPAPERS

WHEN Arthur Capper, the new Senator from Kansas, made up his mind early in life to become a self-made man, he concluded that the best way to attain that end was to acquire the ownership and control of a few publications. As soon as circumstances permitted, therefore, he set about doing this, and by now he has accumulated eight properties of that kind, scattered over Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, and having a circulation of more than 2,000,000 copies. And the end probably is not yet, for Senator Capper is not an old man, and a habit like buying farm journals and newspapers, once acquired, is not easy to throw off. Of course, he is in the Senate now, and it may be that he will find all his attention occupied by the doings of "the greatest deliberative body in the world" to such an extent that he will not have time to extend his publishing activities.

Arthur Capper's assets, when he began his career in Topeka, Kansas, thirty-five years ago, in a modest way, were $1.50 in money and a Waterbury watch. Some prominent Americans have started with nothing but money, but this story teaches us that a watch helps. Maybe an earlier start would be made with an alarm clock, but there is no record that Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, or Henry Ford had one, so let it go at a Waterbury watch. Capper carried that equipment, anyway. To James B. Morrow, representing the Philadelphia *Record*, the Senator recently related some of his early experiences, and they are set out in that paper as follows:

> I had graduated at our little high school, and was a fairly good country printer. When I was thirteen I began working on Saturdays and during vacations in the office of our village newspaper. I became a fast compositor for a boy and made few errors in the copy that I turned into type.
>
> Topeka was our largest city and I decided to go there. In the evening of the day of my arrival I went to the composing-room of *The Morning Capital*. Kansas then was not a prohibition State. Topeka had fifty or sixty saloons. Monday was pay-day with the printers.
>
> The foreman of *The Capital* sent me to a temporarily vacant case, telling me that I could substitute for the regular man that night. He may have had his doubts about me, but he needed help. On getting out of bed the next morning I gave the proprietor of the hotel my Waterbury watch. He smiled when he took it and soon gave it back.
>
> I didn't want him to feel that he was taking any risk by my presence in his house. And the watch was the only thing of value that I possest. I substituted Tuesday night and Wednesday night and was then given a steady job. Before long I made the acquaintance of Maj. J. K. Hudson, owner and editor of the paper, and told him that when there was an opportunity I should like to get into some other branch of the business.
>
> In about six months Major Hudson called me to his office and informed me

ESSEX MOTORS
DETROIT
USA

"When Can I Get

That is the Inquiry Men Now Make Concerning the Light Weight, Quality Car

An Essex?"

No industry has equaled the automobile for its surprises. And judged by the way people everywhere have taken to it, no car has equaled the Essex in the quickness with which it has gained its leadership.

Some Say Advertising Did It

There is a measure of truth to that. But the advertising was not of the usual type. The Essex received the kind of advertising that is always effective. No product has been advertised as it has been that has not become a favorite.

Its advertising has been the voluntary praise of tens of thousands who recognize Essex qualities.

Just as it has never been necessary to stimulate a want for an automobile because its utility is recognized by everyone, so it has not been necessary to more than call attention to the Essex.

Six Million Motorists

Six million American motorists have rather definite perceptions of their ideal car. The Essex seems to have met the ideal of many thousands of that number. It is evident on every hand. You hear favorable mention of the Essex wherever the subject is discussed.

The Essex is so well advertised because it fills the want so many people have long entertained.

Everything you hear about the Essex is what motorists think of it. At first only impressions such as came from a store room view and a short ride were given. But those views were all to the advantage of the Essex.

Now thousands of owners know from daily service just how good a car the Essex is.

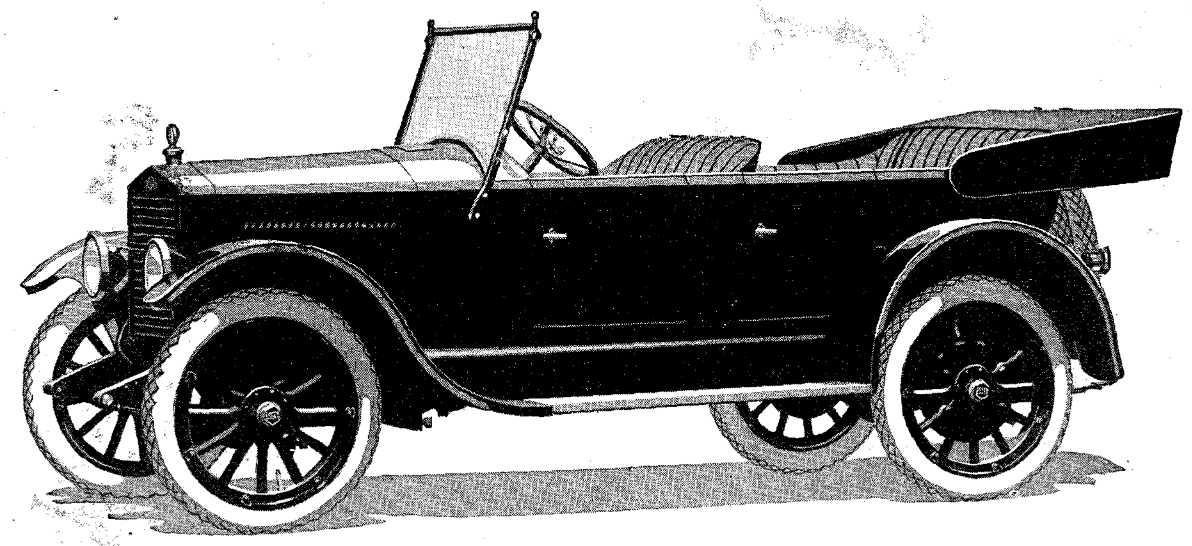
So the Matter Of Delivery Is All

That is about the only question buyers now ask.

Factory production is now steadily increasing. It is close to a hundred cars a day. Buyers must have some patience. They must not expect to get an Essex off the floor whenever they may decide to buy. Wanted articles are not usually so easily obtained.

All dealers are forced to enter orders and make delivery in rotation. The man who buys to-day will get his Essex sooner than he who delays.

But isn't it worth while to take one's turn in buying such an important article as an automobile, and especially when the car is so universally praised as is the Essex?



(56)

TIMKEN

TAPER

Visible Evidence

This is how Huron Road, Cleveland, looks most any day, winter or summer, from eight in the morning till five p.m.

And on any street where large numbers of cars are parked, in any town, you'll find just about what a friend of ours found on Huron Road.

He walked up one side, down the other and wrote down the name of every make of car he saw. Then he looked them up in "The Companies Timken Keeps," a book that lists all cars using Timken Bearings.

Over 90% of these cars had Timken Bearings, or were built by manufacturers who have since then adopted them.

And *all* those Timken Bearings were at hard service points — pinion shaft, transmission, differential, knuckle heads, and wheels.

Further analysis brings out strikingly the leadership of Timken bearings.

For example, half of these cars had Timken Bearings on the pinion shaft, and the same was true of the differential. If the other 50% had been confined to one or two other makes of bearings, the figures would not be startling, but when you consider that this other 50% was divided among no less than *ten* other makes of bearings you see how difficult it is for a car builder to find a substitute for Timken Taper.

Another interesting fact is that when the smallest and least expensive cars are eliminated, the percentages in favor of Timken are still greater.

And in the front wheels—where there was only one other type of bearings in use, the figures secured by this test were "85% Timken."

So it goes. You'll always find a preponderance of Timken Bearings at the hard service places, and in the main, the better the car is built, the more sure it is to have Timken Taper.

Try it yourself sometime and see.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio

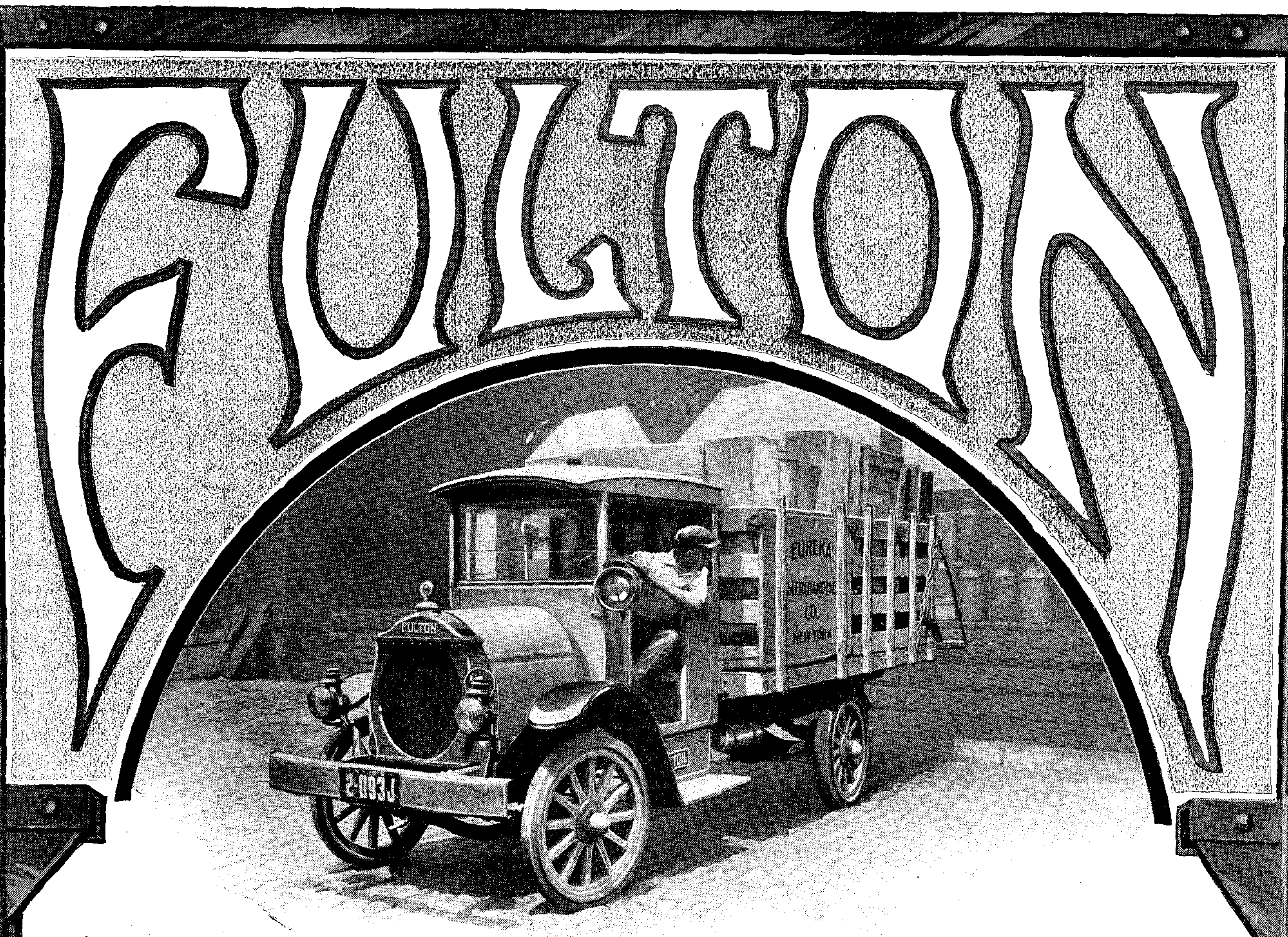
> that there was a vacancy on the reporters' staff. "Your field," he said, "will be in North Topeka. Your wages will be $10 a week."
>
> I took the place at once, altho I was earning $20 to $25 a week setting type. My printer friends that night said I was making a ridiculous mistake. North Topeka, I later found out, was where Major Hudson tested all of his new reporters. Well, I became city editor in course of time, and then managing editor of *The Capital.*
>
> But I thought I needed a wider knowledge of the newspaper business and with Major Hudson's approval left *The Capital* and went to New York. I had no intention of remaining in the East. The West was my home and I meant to return at the end of a year.
>
> I applied for reportorial work at several newspaper offices in New York without success. Then *The Tribune* gave me a place. My first assignment was a yacht race. I had never seen a yacht. The only craft that I knew anything about was a prairie schooner.
>
> Perhaps I should have confessed my ignorance to the city editor, but I didn't. Reporters from other newspapers were good to me when they learned that I had just come out of the wild grass of the prairies and from them I learned some of the lingo of yachting and the name of the yacht that won the race. I wrote the report myself, however, and the city editor accepted and printed it.
>
> So passed for me the summer and fall of 1892. Out in Kansas the Populists were promising the near approach of the millennium and had sent William Alfred Peffer to the Senate and John Davis, Jerry Simpson, and other statesmen and financiers to the House of Representatives.
>
> I was well acquainted with Peffer. He had been associate editor of *The Capital,* but had seen a great light and joined the Populists. The Republican party in Kansas had been wrecked almost, and Major Hudson asked me to attend the next session of Congress for the purpose of keeping tabs on Peffer and his legislative associates. So my experiences in the East were rounded out by a service of six months in the press-galleries of Washington.

Then Mr. Capper went back to Topeka and became connected with *The Capital* once more. He felt the time had come, however, to secure a publication of his own, and so he took steps in that direction. In North Topeka was a weekly paper called *The Mail,* and here he began his career as a publisher. As he relates:

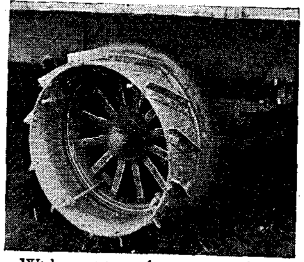
> The editor and owner offered to sell me the property for $2,200, cash on the spot. I had joined a building association while setting type on *The Capital* and had continued my payments, even when as a reporter I earned but $10 a week. The term of the payments had ended and I found that I had $1,000 in ready money.
>
> A banker in North Topeka loaned me $1,200 and I purchased *The Mail.* In South Topeka another weekly publication, called *The Breeze,* was having a difficult time. I bought it and united it with *The Mail. The Mail and Breeze* is still being published under my ownership and direction and is not only prosperous, but is very near to my heart.
>
> In the meantime Major Hudson was having a life-and-death struggle with *The Capital.* Eventually he lost the property and it was taken over by a Topeka bank. Nor could the bank make both ends meet. "You seem to be doing well with *The Mail and Breeze,*" the president of the bank said to me. "You had better buy *The Capital.* You can have it for $1,000 cash and $54,000 in notes."
>
> The offer was accepted. My assets at the time didn't amount to more than $10,000. For several years the outcome was much in doubt, but in the end I had good luck. I advocated progressive policies, such as direct primaries, State control of railroad-rates, and the measures desired by the people of Kansas.
>
> Agriculture, as every one knows, is the principal industry in our State. Our farmers are thinking men. They plow, plant, and reap and reflect as they work over the things they hear and read. Corporations, they believe, should be regulated. I was born and brought up among them and agree with them, not only publicly, but privately.
>
> *The Capital* turned the corner at last and showed a small profit. I changed the name of *The Weekly Capital* into *Capper's Weekly.* It now has 250,000 subscribers. Western farmers don't read magazines. They want daily and weekly newspapers, and the latter must contain articles that are interesting and helpful to farmers' wives and to farmers' children.
>
> Three-cornered stories of love and impossible adventures and the ordinary "yellow" inventions so popular in some American quarters would not be tolerated on the clean and invigorating prairies of the West. You can understand by what I have said my general policy as a publisher. In addition to *The Capital,* I own seven publications, among which let me mention *The Kansas Farmer, The Missouri Farmer, The Oklahoma Farmer,* and *The Nebraska Farm Journal.* All are printed in a building of my own at Topeka.

A man who has been so successful in business would naturally attract the attention of his fellow citizens. So, before he became Senator Mr. Capper had already twice been elected Governor of Kansas, and he was also a member of the boards of directors of several banks and trust companies. None of these honors was enough to make an enlarged hatband necessary, however, and through it all Arthur Capper went about "calm, low-voiced, and very serious, except when a fleeting smile brought momentary sunbeams into his countenance." Mr. Morrow says the Senator's smile is like no other smile in Washington. "It is an honest smile," he says, "and farmers and their wives and children, experts, by intuition and experience, in judging smiles, will tell you so." Mr. Capper confesses that he has few oratorical gifts, but it is probable that his famous smile has more than made up for this deficiency in his political campaigns. When the *Record* man asked how he got into politics and became a candidate for office, the Senator gave the following history of his political activities:

> I had been working with Walter R. Stubbs, who was our Governor from 1909 till 1911, and with William Allen White, the Emporia editor, Henry J. Allen, who is our present Governor, and others, and little by little reached the state of mind where office-holding as applied to myself ceased to be entirely objectionable. It was an evolutionary process I suppose, and so in 1912, Stubbs being a candidate for United States Senator, I agreed to run for Governor.
>
> It was a bad year, however, for my début. Kansas Republicans desired the nomination of Roosevelt and when Taft was chosen and Roosevelt started a party of his own and became its candidate there was serious trouble in all parts of the State. I declined to go off into the wilderness with the Progressives and was beaten for Governor by twenty-nine votes. Other candidates on the ticket were beaten by 40,000 votes.
>
> In 1914, with a Democratic and a Progressive running against me, I was given a majority of 50,000. The Republicans were united in 1916 and my majority that year was 162,000. Then in 1918 Stubbs and I announced our willingness to represent Kansas in the United States Senate. I was nominated and then elected.
>
> This is the kind of a campaign I carry on when running for office:
>
> I get into my automobile and go into every county of the State. When I was candidate for Governor the first time the committee decided to keep me under cover. I was a business man and admitted that I couldn't make a speech. The committee, therefore, said that I had better shun the stump.
>
> But demands for my appearance began coming in. They originated, I fear, with the Democrats, who knew my limitations with words when on my feet. Anyway, it was thought best to put me on exhibition to a limited extent.
>
> My first speeches, ten minutes long, or less, were terrible. I suffered and so did those who heard them. Gradually, I lengthened my output until I could stay in the ring about twenty minutes. By a study of the returns after the election the chairman of our committee discovered that I ran the best in those communities where my so-called speeches were the shortest.
>
> But speech-making is like any other undertaking. It can be learned as to its rudiments even if one has few gifts in an oratorical direction. During 1918 I made four hundred campaign and Liberty-Loan addresses. I don't speak of their quality, you understand, but only of their number.
>
> We have good prairie roads in Kansas, and my automobile-driver, who has campaigned with me ever since I got into politics, is a fast man between cities and villages. Often we have covered four counties in a day. My tours are billed by the State Committee and the people along the line of my travels know the hours of my arrival.
>
> Some of our meetings at nine o'clock in the morning were attended by five thousand men, women, and children. At ten o'clock there would be a meeting somewhere else, at eleven o'clock another, and so on during the day, and in the evening there would be a big meeting at the town where we planned to stay overnight.
>
> Before I began running for office I had gained some popularity with the boys and girls of our State. I have no children of my own, so on July 14 of each year I give a birthday-party in honor of myself and invite to it the children of other people, of the rich and the poor, the white and the black. These parties were local at first and only Topeka boys and girls present.
>
> Now they are State-wide, I might say, because the invitations include all the children of Kansas—more than



The Fulton Triple-Heated-Gas motor responds quickly on hilly road or level stretch. Fulton power at your command makes transportation easy.



With positive clearance on hard concrete highways, the patented Fulton "Ground-Gripper" attachable rims give sure traction on muddy roads or freshly ploughed fields, no matter how heavy the load.

The self-ventilating steel cab, with 8-inch cushioned driver's seat, is part of the regular Fulton Truck equipment. Driver comfort produces better driver service.

Make It a Point to See the New

FULTON TRUCK

YOU won't grasp its tremendous superiority over ordinary motor trucks until you have actually *seen* and *ridden in* the new Fulton Model "C."

You've got to climb into the comfortable driver's cab and *try* it for yourself. Feel the smooth gliding of the transmission-gear under your two-finger pressure—no tugging to waste driver's energy. Feel the easy control of the steering gear. Feel the quick response of the motor—picking up from 2 to 25 miles an hour on high without shifting gears—making it possible to give your entire attention to steering while in traffic. And note that, without sacrificing a foot of body-space, the new Fulton Truck can turn in a street of *less* than 40 feet.

This is *Performance!* It puts the new Fulton 1½-2-ton Truck in the front rank among the great national carriers. The Standard Oil Co., Borden Farm Products Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Allis-Chalmers Co., and other great national concerns have chosen Fulton Trucks for their fleets.

And the reliable sturdiness and famous Fulton economy-average—14 miles to the gallon of gasoline—which determined their choice, hold equally in the newer and more rugged Fulton Model "C." You can't really *know* the new Fulton until you have *seen* it and *ridden in* it. But if you are interested in transportation, you owe it to yourself to have the nearest Fulton dealer *give you* that experience today.

The price of the New Fulton Model "C," including the DeLuxe Steel Cab, is $2,150 F. O. B. Farmingdale, N. Y. Write for booklet: "Ten Reasons Why Your Truck Should Be a Fulton"

THE FULTON MOTOR TRUCK CO., 1710 Broadway, New York

Canadian Distribution by
GRACE MOTORS, Ltd.
Toronto, Canada

Export Distribution by
FULTON MOTORS EXPORT CO.
New York, N. Y.

"The Repeat Order TRUCK"

BEEMAN'S
ORIGINAL PEPSIN CHEWING GUM

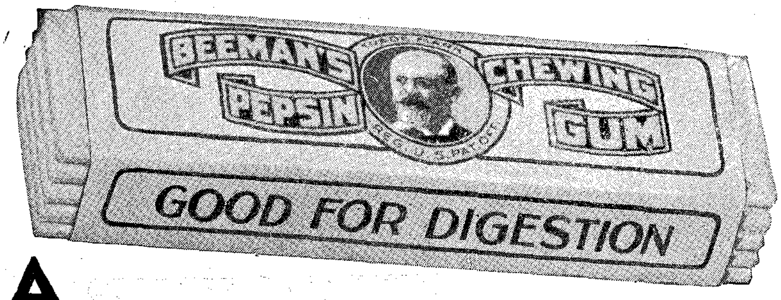
GOOD RESTFUL SLEEP is seldom enjoyed by those whose digestion is faulty and deranged, due to hasty and improper mastication of food. The sensation of heaviness, pressure and pain which often result from even mild attacks of indigestion, with the attendant nervousness, rarely fail to give rise to nights of broken rest.

Insufficient sleep caused by an impaired digestion sooner or later produces a state of irritability that will handicap the most efficient and capable individual.

Such a person soon finds that there is a "falling off" in his enthusiasm and will-to-do, and all too often this is contributed in some degree to those around him.

In my personal practice, regulation of the diet and chewing a stick of my original pepsin gum for ten minutes after meals will usually so improve the digestion and relax the nervous system that an individual soon finds that he is not only sleeping better but is accomplishing a great deal more in his daily work.

Dr. E. E. Beeman



CHICLE

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY
New York Cleveland Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

16,000 boys and girls last year. The party, I hope, will be as big this year and next year and every other year.

I rent an amusement-park for the day and everything is free to my guests. Yes, and I make a few remarks, which possibly may lessen somewhat the pleasure of the occasion. Boys and girls who come to my birthday-parties help to increase the size of my political audiences.

Then several years ago I started pig and corn clubs for boys and poultry clubs for girls in all the counties of Kansas. I lend the members money for the purchase of animals and seed and the borrowers pay the loans when they sell their eggs, chickens, corn, and pork.

I have loaned in this way $100,000 and every penny of it has been paid back. The boys and girls are learning thrift and business management and are getting an early vision of the richness and fulness of farm life. With an average investment of $63 in 1918 the net gain of each boy in our pig clubs averaged more than $150.

When my automobile passes farmhouses and rural schools, therefore, boys and girls are waiting for me at the side of the road. If it is possible they come to my meetings. Campaigns with me are pleasant and restful vacations. Then during July, August, and September, I go to scores of farmers' picnics and in that way make the acquaintance of new inhabitants and renew my acquaintance with the old ones.

DOCTORS SHOULD ORGANIZE, SAYS ONE OF THEM

DOCTORS must organize—not into unions for mutual protection and the increase of income, but for the betterment of service. Both physician and patient sorely need facilities that can never be furnished by the individual practitioner. We have swarms of experts, but each is playing a lone hand. Outside of hospitals and dispensaries there is no team-work at all, and its logical development is seen only in a very few institutions such as the Mayo Clinic. In an article on "Group Medicine," contributed to *The American Journal of Public Health* (Boston) by Dr. Michael M. Davis, Jr., director of the Boston Dispensary, the wastefulness of our present methods of "family doctoring" is emphasized, and its replacement by coordinated effort is advocated. At present the rich and the poor are fairly well cared for, to the injury and neglect of the man of moderate income. To quote and condense his article:

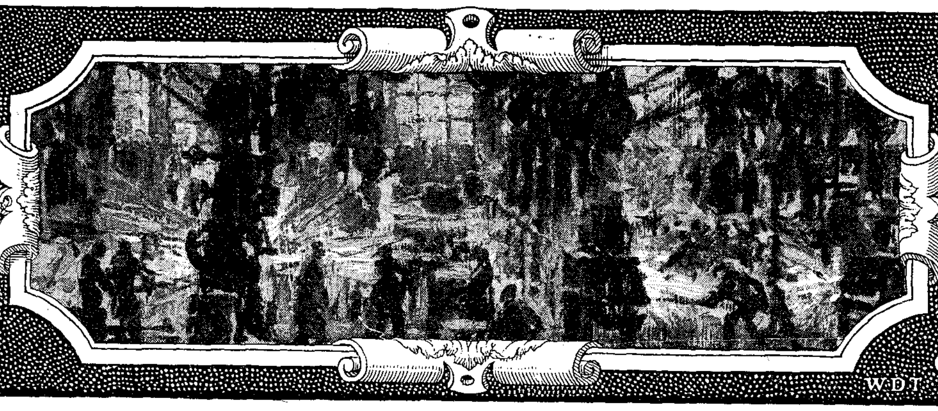
Specialization in industry has progressed to an extreme point. Along with it has gone another factor which has rendered a high degree of specialization both possible and efficient. This factor is organization. In medicine, within a generation, specialization has developed enormously. The factor of organization in medicine is as yet relatively undeveloped. It is the purpose of this paper to suggest some indications of its present and its probable development.

In private practise among the well-to-do a family will call during twelve months upon a pediatrist for the baby, an orthopedist for father's feet, a neurologist for mother's nerves, a laryngologist to take

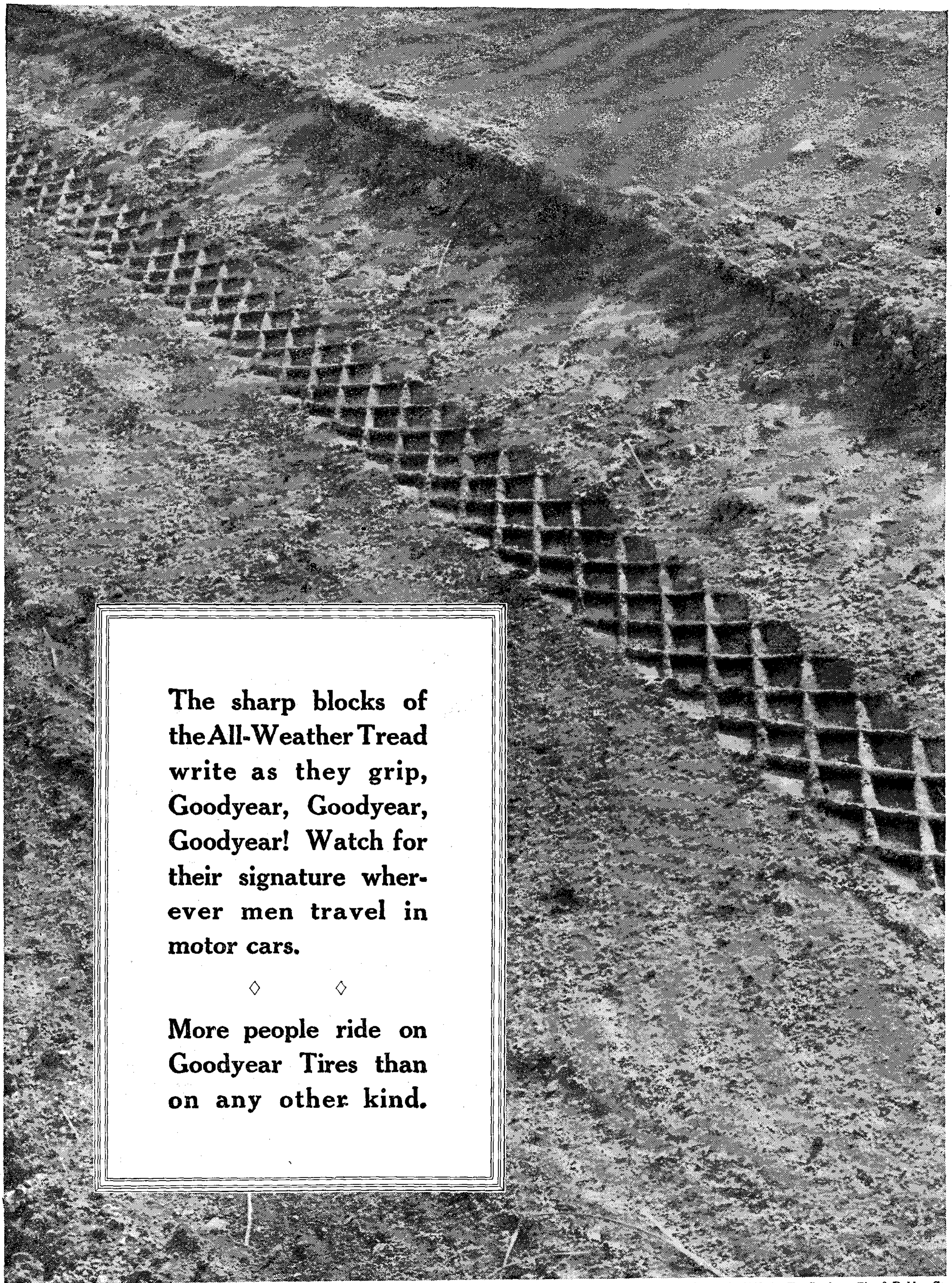
RELY ON ME

B

ONCE upon a time there was only one drop forging plant in all the United States of America. That was BILLINGS & SPENCER, of Hartford. Since that far past time (it was in Civil War days, and Lincoln knew Billings) other great plants have, of course, grown up and dotted the industrial map. But to many a keen buyer of drop forgings, of machinery, of hand tools, there is *still* only one drop forging plant in the United States of America.



W.D.T.



The sharp blocks of the All-Weather Tread write as they grip, Goodyear, Goodyear, Goodyear! Watch for their signature wherever men travel in motor cars.

◊ ◊

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a dirt road by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

out Tommy's tonsils, a surgeon for the débutante's appendix, an oculist and a dentist for nearly every member of the family. The expense of this system of specialization without organization may not be a defect to those who can afford it. But the system is far from 100 per cent. of medical efficiency. This is particularly apparent in those cases which are difficult to diagnose, or which present practical problems of treatment. For without a central medical point of view, to harmonize the opinions and plans of several specialists, the patient is likely to take the advice that is the least trouble to himself or that fits in best with his own preconceptions or prejudices. Such a system of unorganized specialist practise is not a solution of the problem of medical care, even among the well-to-do, and it is far too costly to extend to the community as a whole.

In most large cities, the same physicians who, as specialists, spend most of their mornings or afternoons in well-paid private practise among the rich, spend much of their afternoons or mornings in unpaid practise in hospitals or dispensaries for the poor. In the hospital or dispensary we have specialization brought to a high degree, and also have another factor introduced—namely, organization. An elaborate equipment of instruments, microscopes, laboratories, *x*-ray facilities, sterilizing and mechanical apparatus, is brought together in a single building instead of being scattered through many separate offices, and is placed under one general administrative control. The hospital or the dispensary provides and administers equipment for joint cooperative use.

Further than this, in the hospital or the dispensary, the relations between the different specialists are organized by common consent under a central authority, represented by the managing body of the institution itself. Procedures are fixt by the central organization and supervised by it.

Thus there is not only organization of equipment, but also organization of skill. This means Group Medicine. Group medicine represents a system for utilizing the maximum resources of modern medicine in all its various branches for diagnosis and treatment, so as to promote the most effective and economical utilization of technical equipment, and the most efficient coordination of professional skill.

Group medicine is new, because specialization in medicine is comparatively new. The modern hospital in its most developed forms represents group medicine, but there are hospitals which to-day are merely medical boarding-houses. The development of medical organization plus specialization is coming to mean a new and much more efficient organization of hospitals and dispensaries.

There are also institutions which have been founded particularly for the practise of group medicine. Most notable is the Mayo Clinic, of Rochester, Minnesota, an institution which stands on the principle that group medicine is more efficient than individualistic or specialized practise without organization. The Mayo Clinic receives patients, who, as a visitor was once told, may pay, "anything from nothing up to $10,000," and gives the same treatment to all. Group medicine in Battle Creek, Michigan, in Fall River, Massachusetts, and a number of other places in the country, is represented to-day by organizations specially formed for the purpose. These organizations are on a business basis like well-conducted private academies.

The time has now arrived, Dr. Davis

A Giant Tube - 50¢

EVERY Mennen Product goes through two phases; first, our chemists work their heads off to make it good, regardless of cost; and then we practical salesmen try to figure out ways to get this goodness to the public at lowest possible cost.

Now Mennen Shaving Cream is probably the most expensive shaving preparation to manufacture that has ever been produced. Ingredients and the processes are very costly, compared to ordinary methods.

We have found a way to give the million men who tame their beards with Mennen's a little more Shaving Cream for their money. We are now making, in addition to the 35 cent size, a he-size portly tube with enough Cream in it to last for several months.

Last year we put Mennen Talcum back on a before-the-war price basis by packing it in a big, economical can which meant important savings in labor, packages and other items of cost.

In the same way, we have been able to work out important economies by means of this big tube of Shaving Cream and are therefore able to give you, in the big tube, quite a bit more Cream in proportion to its cost than you get in the regular 35 cent size.

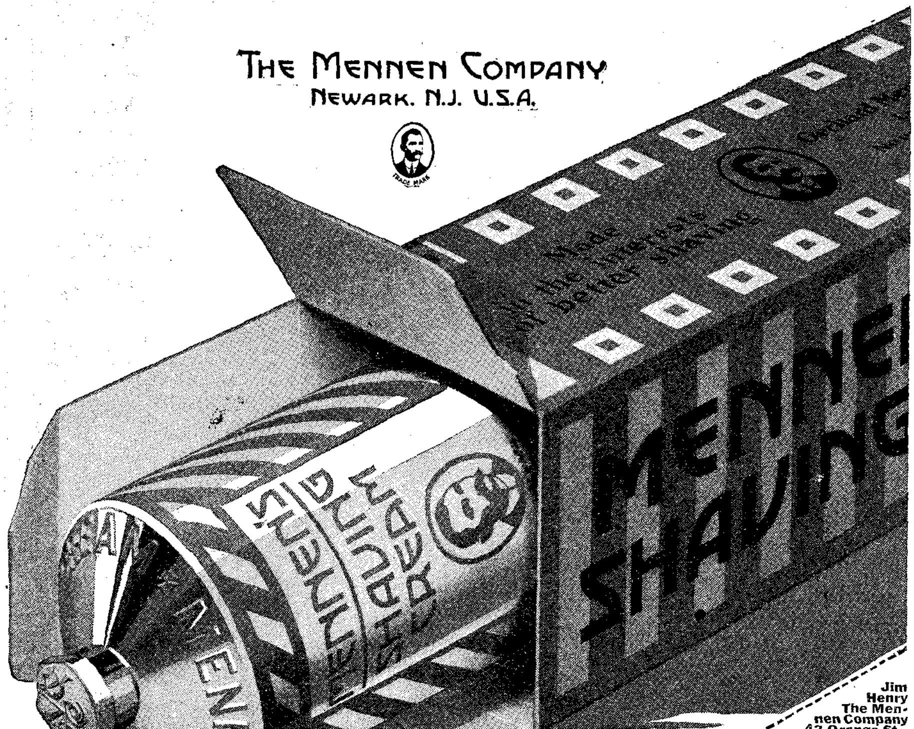
Wait a minute—I suppose there are still a few conservatives who have never tried Mennen Shaving Cream. Even 35 cents may seem to them a lot of money to gamble on an untried article. That's where my 12 cent demonstrator tube will come in handy.

Send for one. Squeeze the cream into your wet brush. Agitate it on the point of your chin until a lather forms and then spread. Add gradually about three times as much water, hot or cold, as you usually use. Work the lather with the brush for three full minutes—don't rub with the fingers. Then go through the form of shaving. It won't seem like shaving. Your razor will glide over your countenance the way it did the first time you removed a boyish down from your upper lip. Afterwards your face will feel great.

About three such tests will convince you that 50 cents is a cheap price for months of perfect shaves.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.



Jim Henry
The Mennen Company
42 Orange St.,
Newark, N. J.

Dear Jim: Here's 12 cents for a demonstrator tube. If it's as good as you say, 50 cents won't scare me.

Name.........................

Address.........................

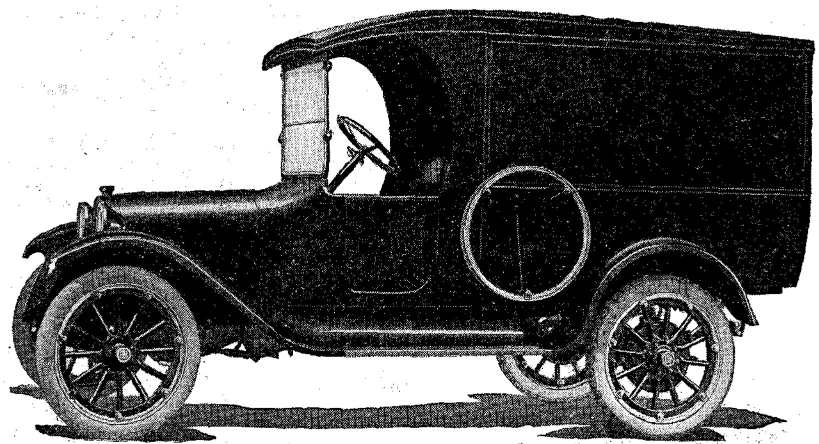
DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR

Merchants will tell you that it gives as good service in its second or third year as in its first

This long-time dependability and economy make it valuable in any business.

The haulage cost is unusually low.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



HINDS
HONEY AND ALMOND
CREAM
FACE, HANDS, SKIN

Hinds HONEY AND ALMOND Cream
A Cream for Men

Applied after shaving its healing qualities are reflected in the soothing, cooling sensation and soft comfortable skin that follows. Clear skinned men in all walks of life who shave daily, know from experience that Hinds Cream improves the complexion, prevents infection and fortifies the skin against wind and sun burn. The new non-leakable cap makes the bottle ideal for travelers and vacationists.

© A S H

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere, or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial Cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c; trial size 15c. Attractive Week-End Box 50c.

A. S. HINDS 241 West Street Portland, Maine

believes, when "organized practise" by physicians should be permitted both by law and by public opinion. On the other hand, no hospital, mutual medical organization, or any other group, should be permitted to carry on the diagnosis and treatment of disease except under public supervision. The responsibility of physician to patient does not cover the situation. The practise of medicine has gone beyond any one man. Specialization carries with it the necessity of organization and public supervision. Dr. Davis goes on:

The further development of group medicine is needed both by the medical profession and by the public. The general practitioner is cut off very often from the best facilities of modern medicine. His patients have not access to these facilities because they can not pay high fees. Only through organization, which will pool equipment and coordinate the various branches of special skill, can the facilities of modern medicine be opened up to all.

A group medicine plan is applicable not only to a large city but to the small communities also. In cities of small size specialists may visit on occasion, even if they can not dwell there permanently. Their visits should be arranged for, by the local medical group, at regular intervals. Thus, a body of specialists would take part in a cooperative medical group often enough to meet the needs of the locality. Thus all physicians who were members of the group would get the benefit of cooperative work and the advantages of equipment which no one individual physician could provide for himself. The public of the locality would be similarly benefited.

Does group medicine mean breaking the personal relationships between the individual and the physician? It need not do so. As a matter of fact, the personal relationship of the average practitioner to his patients, particularly in cities, is decidedly discontinuous; while the personal relationship of the specialist to his patient is generally not only discontinuous but fragmentary. The patient is seen by sections. Group medicine can be so organized as to cause unification of personal interest in the patient, and to preserve personal relationships, as well as promote medical efficiency.

The development of group medicine in the immediate future may perhaps be stimulated if business men and social promoters recognize that it is a coming, useful, and profitable form of organization to meet community needs for good medical care. But if the development of group medicine is to take place in the best way, it must move forward on the basis of public service rather than of individual interest. The general public must be educated to see the advantages of group medicine and to support those hospitals, dispensaries, health departments, and other organizations which are endeavoring to further it. A health-insurance system might be another way in which funds would be available.

The experience of military service will have rendered thousands of physicians familiar with methods of organization and accustomed them not only to the treatment of individual patients, but to coordination of work with other doctors. The return of these physicians to private life may well be occasion for stimulating the organization of medicine and for helping the institutions in which group medicine

GMC

General Motors Trucks

—and Business Extension

WHEN furniture dealers depended upon horse delivery it was considered a good day's work to put a load of furniture into the house of a customer ten miles away.

Today, Summerfield & Hecht, one of Detroit's big retail furniture firms, have a regular delivery radius, by GMC Trucks, of 75 miles—and the round trip of 150 miles can be made in a day.

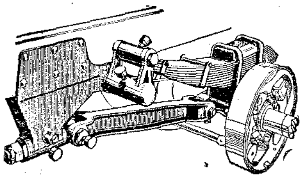
Summerfield & Hecht bought GMC Trucks because they wanted their 75-mile deliveries to be as dependable as their city deliveries—bought them because they knew that to carry heavy furniture up hill and down dale over country roads, they needed trucks with stamina.

GMC Trucks have stamina because of the way in which they are built and of what they are built. Compare them point for point with any truck that sells for less, or for more.

And behind every GMC Truck stands the great General Motors Corporation, insuring against "orphanage," insuring service and parts readily secured during the full, long life of every GMC Truck. GMC on a truck is like U. S. A. on a bond.

Write, stating your line of business, and we will send you a booklet dealing with GMC Trucks in your line.

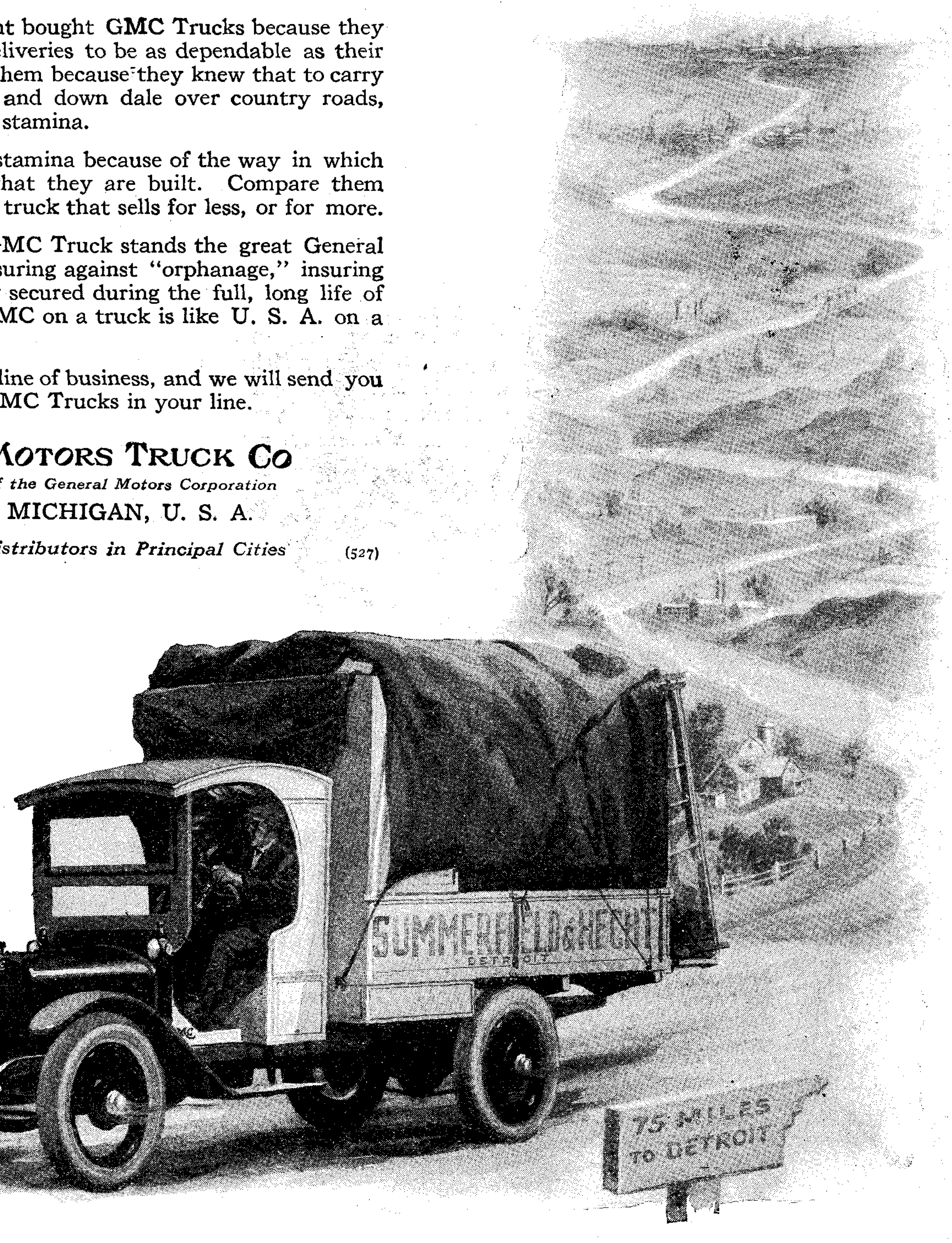
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO
One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.
Branches and Distributors in Principal Cities (527)

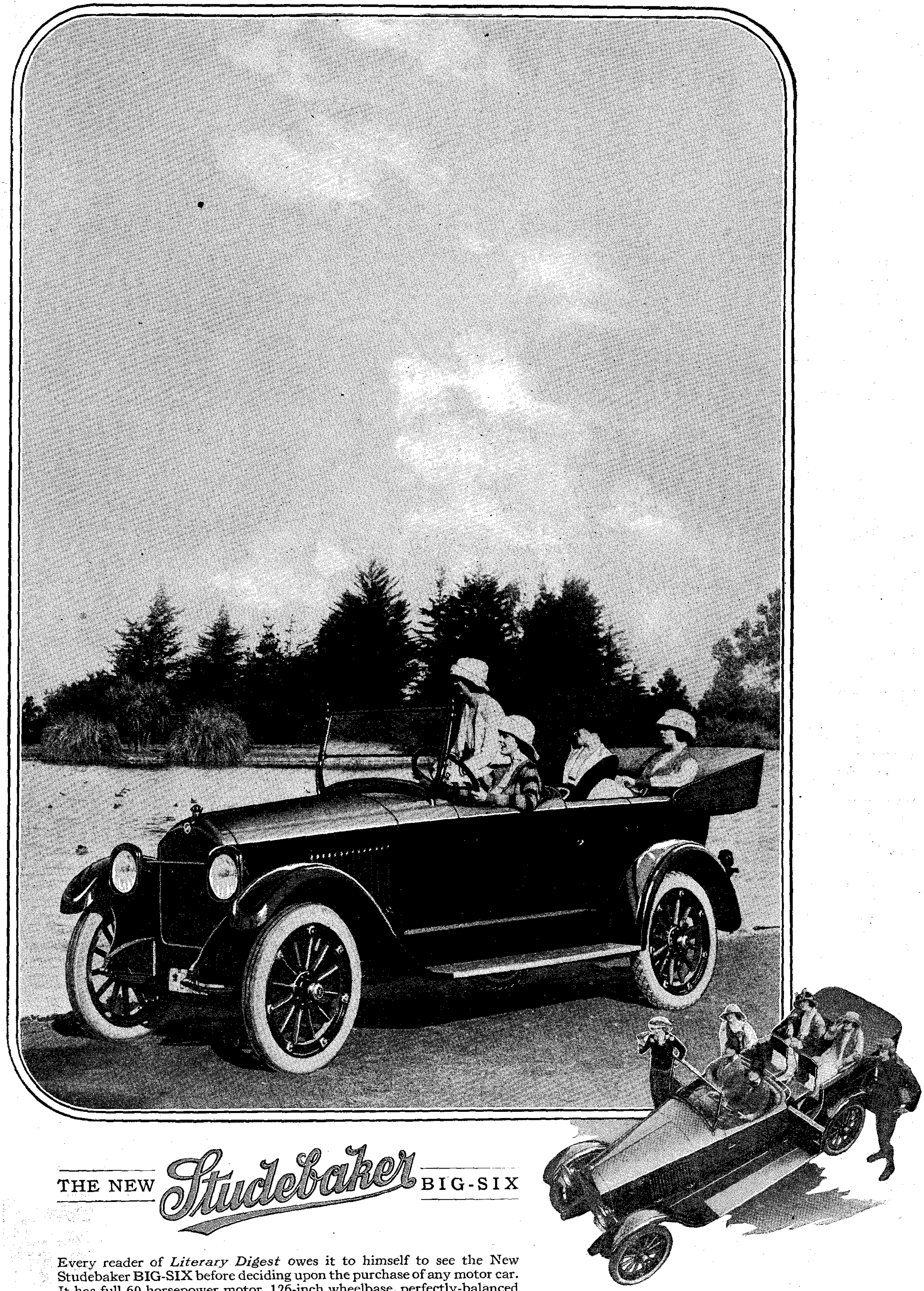


Radius Rods

go on every size truck that we build. Without them the driving axle must push the load through the rear springs. With them the push is transmitted direct from the axle to the truck frame as it should be.

Our booklet "From Radiator to Tail Light" is a guide to intelligent truck-buying which every prospective truck buyer should have. Free upon request.





THE NEW Studebaker BIG-SIX

Every reader of *Literary Digest* owes it to himself to see the New Studebaker BIG-SIX before deciding upon the purchase of any motor car. It has full 60-horsepower motor, 126-inch wheelbase, perfectly-balanced chassis, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, Gypsy top with oval plate-glass windows, glove box and extension light in tonneau, silver-faced jeweled clock and magnetic speedometer, shock absorbers, 33 x 4½ inch cord tires, and many added features of comfort and convenience.

THE LIGHT-FOUR $1325 **THE LIGHT-SIX** $1685 **THE BIG-SIX** $2135

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

is practised. Group medicine is a necessary progressive step in the practise of medicine for the public service. Was there ever a time more ripe for forward movement than the present?

GOETHALS WAS A DICTATOR IN HIS BRANCH OF THE ARMY

COMMITTEES, bureaus, and *Soviets* may have points to recommend them at certain times and under certain conditions, but General Goethals believes a dictatorship was the making of the Army's purchase, traffic, and storage department during the war. The General so arranged matters that he became an autocrat in his realm, "unhampered by the General Staff or the Secretary of War," and he is proud of it. In his testimony before the Special Committee on War Department Expenditures, he defended his dictatorial methods in the Quartermaster-General's office, adopted after the principle of business cooperation on which the Council of National Defense acted in the first part of the war had proved to be "fallacious." As the New York *Tribune's* Washington Bureau reports this clash between the principles of cooperation and of "the one strong man":

> The General was made a sort of supplies autocrat when the confusion prevailing in the Quartermaster-General's Department reached an intolerable stage. In this way, and by cooperation with the War-Industries Board, he explained, the equivalent of a ministry of munitions was finally reached. Having unlimited authority, he used it to purchase supplies for an army of 3,000,000 men while the General Staff was still figuring in 1,300,000. When the General Staff came up to 3,000,000, he planned for 4,000,000; but when the staff jumped to 5,000,000 it got ahead of him. Fortunately, he said, the war ended before the inevitable deficit that would otherwise have resulted was reached.
>
> Asked if he was criticized for ordering supplies for an army twice as large as the staff contemplated, General Goethals replied:
>
> "I had the authority and I was willing to take the responsibility of gambling on my judgment."
>
> Secretary of War Baker and the General Staff absolutely lived up to the undertaking to leave him alone, he said.
>
> General Goethals's testimony was largely in the nature of a commentary on the business management of the Army, which was organized on obsolete lines at the beginning of the war and so continued in some degree up to the signing of the armistice, because, after the new system was finally decided on, in the spring of 1918, it took a considerable period to install it.
>
> Under the old bureau system of procuring supplies, half a dozen bureaus bought and shipped independently of each other, to say nothing of the Navy, with the result that they paid high prices, competed with each other, blocked the railways, and jammed the ocean terminals.
>
> Soon after he was called back to help straighten out the mess in December, 1917, General Goethals had proposed to Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of purchase and supplies, a complete consolidation of army purchasing and transportation.
>
> Mr. Stettinius, the General explained, had come to Washington "heralded as the man who would save the situation." The direction of the consolidation would have fallen to Mr. Stettinius, and the reason it was not then approved by the latter was that probably he did not care to assume such a tremendous responsibility.
>
> General Goethals said that he had recommended to Secretary Baker the establishment of a munitions ministry, as the logical way to deal with the situation, but was informed that the President had already decided against that plan and that he (Baker) agreed with the President.
>
> The consolidation idea (purchase, traffic, and storage combined), recommended again in July, was finally adopted in September, 1918, with Goethals in supreme charge. With its adoption was centralized control of purchase, procurement, and railway and marine transportation. From the factory to France there was but one authority and one responsibility, and General Goethals was that.

EPISCOPALIANS WILL NOT PROSELYTIZE IN FRANCE—When a speaker at a recent Catholic gathering in Carnegie Hall protested vigorously against Protestant efforts to win converts in France he erroneously included the Protestant Episcopal Church among those trying to raise funds to be used in this way. The speaker was Mr. W. D. Guthrie, who now admits he was mistaken on this point. Bishop A. S. Lloyd, president of the Board of Missions of the American branch of the Episcopal Church, thus states the attitude of his Church with regard to proselytizing:

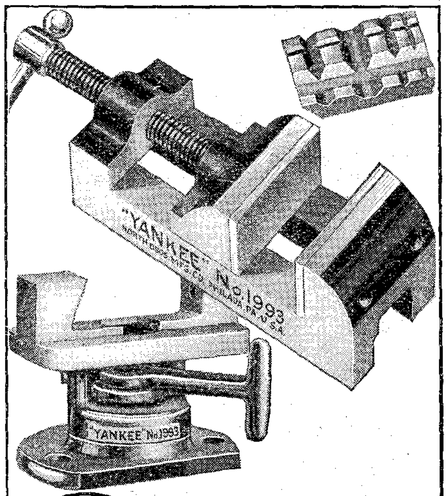
> It goes without saying that we should rejoice to help France and the Church in France, but if we were able to do this our work would be a mission of help and not to proselyte, as is the case with all the work that the American Church is doing in any country where the national Church is Roman. Indeed, it would be going in the face of the Church's tradition if she were to pursue any other course.
>
> The American Church is carefully readjusting herself in order that she may meet more effectively the enlarged obligations which the new time has laid upon her, but she will do nothing to embarrass those who have been so sorely stricken.
>
> I think I speak for the whole Church when I say that it would give me joy if we could make generous gifts to help France at this time, but such help would be to help reestablish the Church in France and not to add to her burdens.

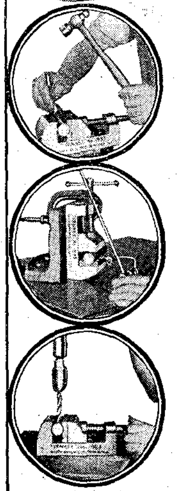
Gorgeous.—"What part of the scenery around here seems to attract the most attention?"

"Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "I've studied the boarders pretty close. I should say it's the ham and eggs on the breakfast table."—*Washington Star*.

Troubles Enough.—"What's the matter, old man? You look blue!"

"No wonder! I've just paid my income tax, my house burned down, my car was stolen, and now my daughter has gone and married what she calls a genius."—*Life*.





This Vise is Removable From its Base for Continuous Work

The illustrations in the circles suggest a few of the many operations possible with the "YANKEE" Vise, without releasing the work.

The swivel base shown attaches to bench. The body of the vise lifts off the base, work and all. Still gripping your work, it may be taken in turn to surface-plate, drill-press, shaper, milling machine, emery-wheel, or any other machine in the shop, for consecutive operations.

The bottom, sides, ends and top of the "YANKEE" Vise are machined true. True with the jaws; true with the surface-plate; true with each other. Set your work and it stays set. No chance to go wrong.

Note illustration of grooved steel block for holding round or irregular shapes. By actual test, it has held a nickel-plated rod for threading, without marking polished surface.

"YANKEE" VISE

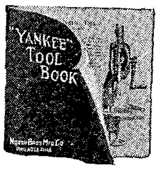
No. 1993, with Swivel Base . . . Price $7.75
Set-screw holds Vise to base; cam throw lever locks position. Body 7¼" x 2¾" (wide) x 3". Hardened steel-faced jaws, open 3⅛".

No. 993, without Swivel Base . . Price $5.25
Otherwise same as No. 1993.

Your Dealer Can Supply You

Write for free "YANKEE" Tool Book, showing full line of "YANKEE" Tools in action. Better ways of drilling, boring, tapping and driving and drawing screws.

North Bros. Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia


"YANKEE" TOOL BOOK
North Bros Mfg Co Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS
Make Better Mechanics

COAL or

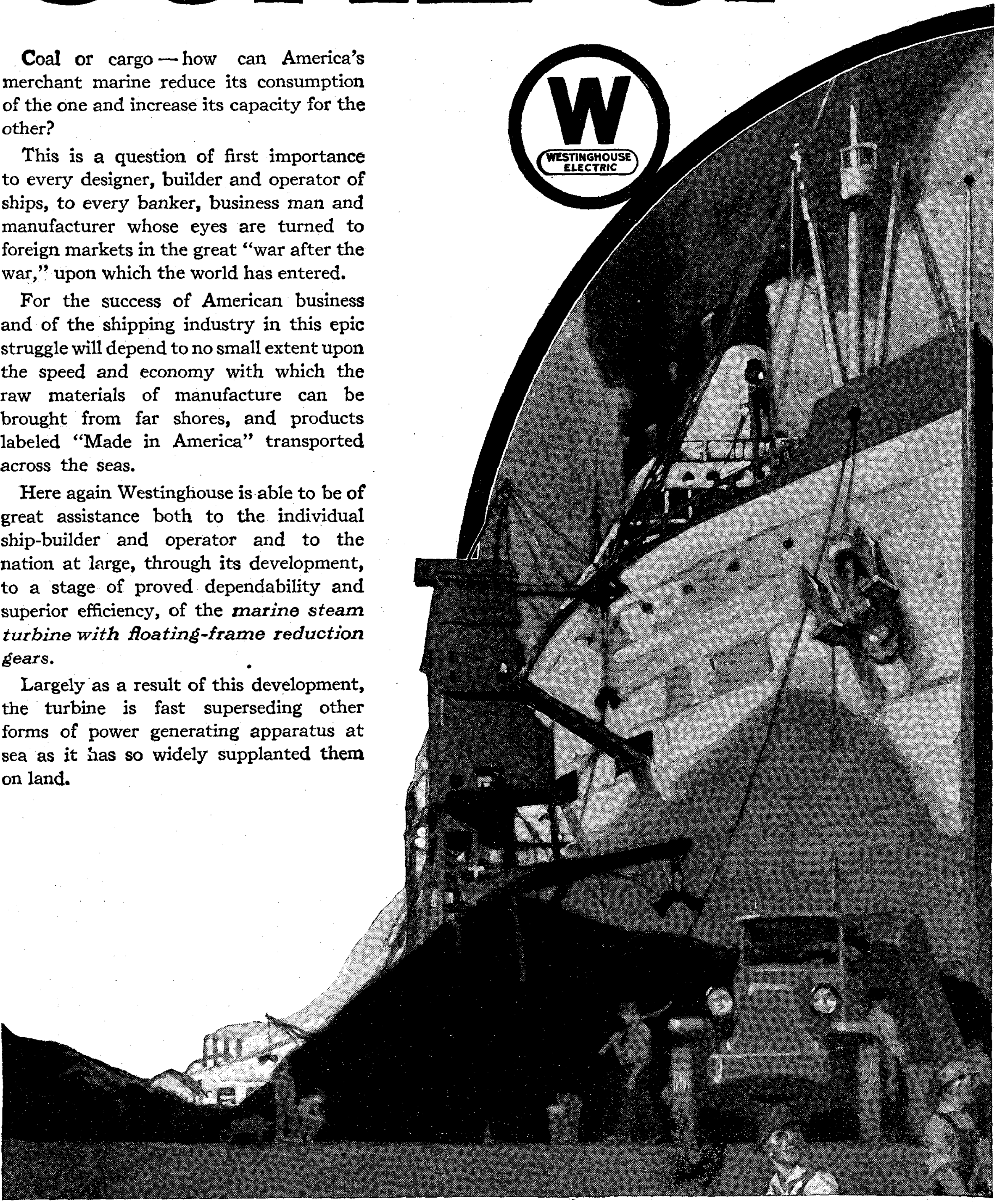
Coal or cargo — how can America's merchant marine reduce its consumption of the one and increase its capacity for the other?

This is a question of first importance to every designer, builder and operator of ships, to every banker, business man and manufacturer whose eyes are turned to foreign markets in the great "war after the war," upon which the world has entered.

For the success of American business and of the shipping industry in this epic struggle will depend to no small extent upon the speed and economy with which the raw materials of manufacture can be brought from far shores, and products labeled "Made in America" transported across the seas.

Here again Westinghouse is able to be of great assistance both to the individual ship-builder and operator and to the nation at large, through its development, to a stage of proved dependability and superior efficiency, of the *marine steam turbine with floating-frame reduction gears.*

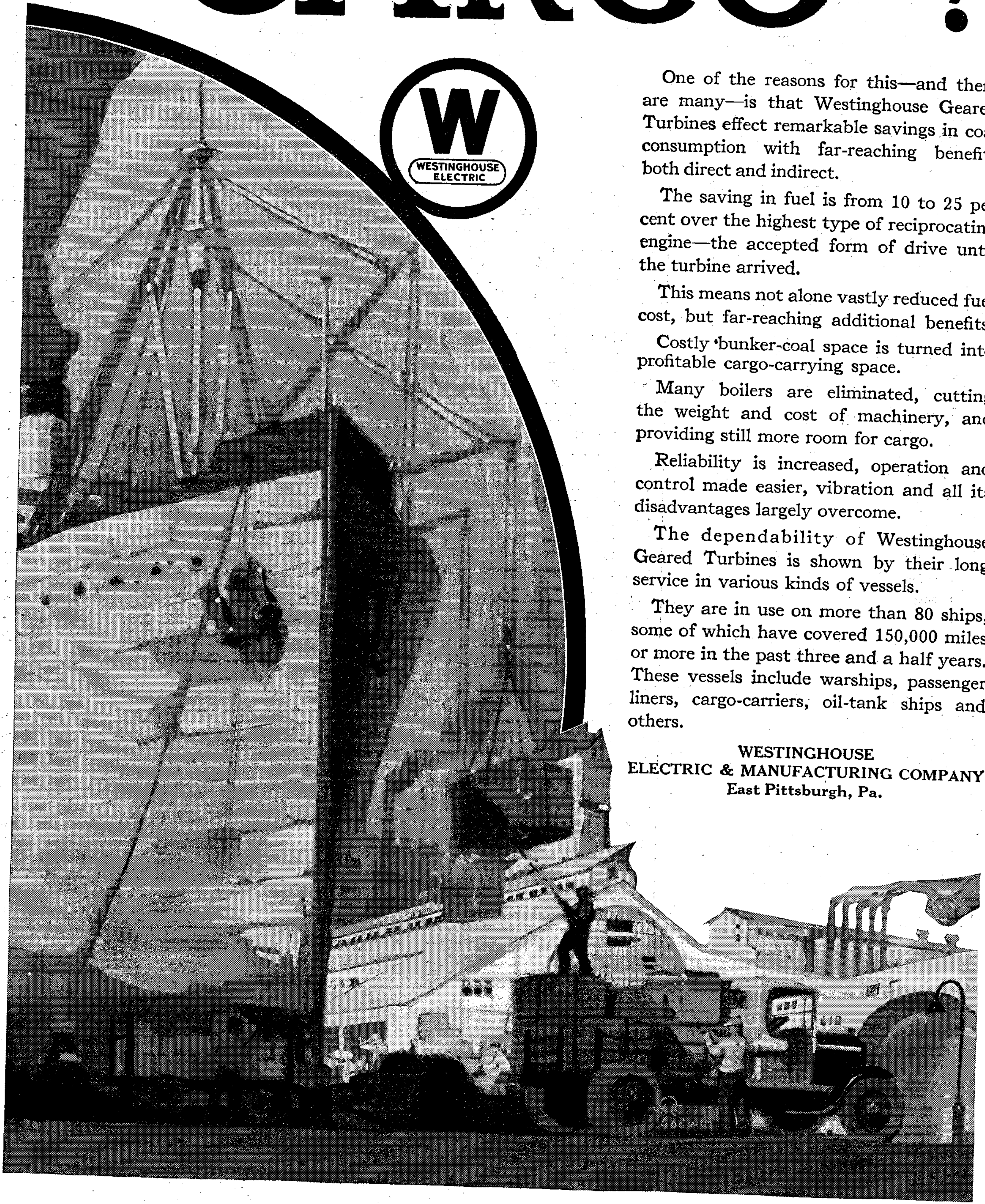
Largely as a result of this development, the turbine is fast superseding other forms of power generating apparatus at sea as it has so widely supplanted them on land.



Westinghouse

STEAM TURBINE MARINE EQUIPMENT

CARGO ?



One of the reasons for this—and there are many—is that Westinghouse Geared Turbines effect remarkable savings in coal consumption with far-reaching benefits both direct and indirect.

The saving in fuel is from 10 to 25 per cent over the highest type of reciprocating engine—the accepted form of drive until the turbine arrived.

This means not alone vastly reduced fuel cost, but far-reaching additional benefits.

Costly bunker-coal space is turned into profitable cargo-carrying space.

Many boilers are eliminated, cutting the weight and cost of machinery, and providing still more room for cargo.

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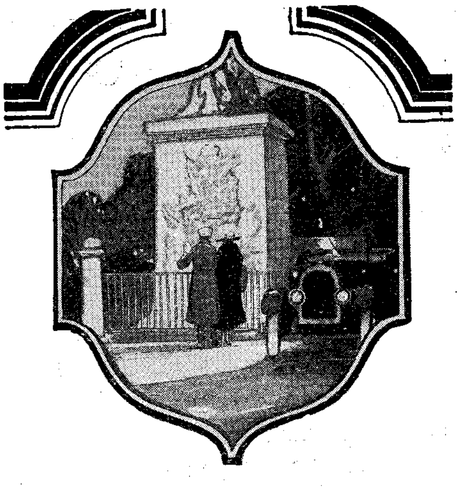

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE WAR—LORD FRENCH'S BOOK

French, Field-Marshal, Viscount of Ypres. 1914. With a preface by Marshal Foch. Large 8vo, pp. viii-386. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

What Admiral Jellicoe's book, recently noticed in these columns, is to the British Navy, for the period before Lord French's retirement the present volume is to the Army. With this difference, however, that most readers, in spite of censors, already knew more about the little British first expeditionary force, that "contemptible little army," with its retreat from Mons and its stand at Ypres, while the doings, and even the bases, of the fleet remained till the war was practically over as thickly veiled as the North Sea in its own fogs. There is, on the other hand, this likeness between the two books: both are frank revelations, outspoken, concealing neither faults nor perfections, fearless alike in praise and blame. Thus a clash is reported with Lord Kitchener, who "arrived . . . in the uniform of a field-marshal and from the outset . . . assumed the air of a commander-in-chief"; also the fact that Kitchener was told by Marshal French that the responsibility was his (French's) own and that he "would not tolerate any interference with (his) executive command and authority" till he was relieved of his command by the proper authorities.

"Lord Kitchener came to Paris with no other object than to insist upon my arresting the retreat, altho no sign of a halt appeared at any part of the Allied line. He was ignorant of the condition of the Army as I knew it, and was mistaken in his assertion that reenforcements of men and material had already reached me. The impression conveyed by his visit was that I had greatly magnified the losses which had occurred, and exaggerated the condition of the troops. It was difficult to resist such pressure. Fortunately I was able to do so."

This is one of many matters in the book likely to lead to severe recriminations and perhaps bitter quarrels. On the other hand, praise, lavish and generous, is meted out with a whole-heartedness that shows no hint of anything but a desire to do the fullest justice to colleagues (French, Belgian, and English), subordinates, and rank and file.

Just as Admiral Jellicoe told of the constitution, commands, and staff of the Grand Fleet, Marshal French describes the constitution, etc., of the army of 1914: the sailing from England, its coordination with French troops, detailing the difficulties of liaison, those which arose from the independence of commands and from the temperaments of the generals. He is as outspoken regarding the character and action of some of the French as he is respecting that of his own officers and superiors. Lanrezac especially comes in for sharp criticism. The retreat from Mons takes up two chapters, and then comes the thrilling story of the first battle of the Marne. Here are the Marshal's reflections on it.

"When the Allies look back to this great battle (of the Marne) and realize what was accomplished, they can not fail to remember with a thrill of pride that they fought and badly defeated an army not only flushed with the knowledge that it had effected a tremendous inroad into the enemy's territory, but which also enjoyed one other incalculable advantage: it was commanded and led by a sovereign who possest absolute authority—military and civil. Its Emperor and Commander-in-Chief was served by a great general staff which had been steadily and vigorously preparing for this tremendous trial of strength for a period of over forty years.

"This great collision of nations in arms had been kept stedfastly in view. In the preparation of the German Army for this supreme moment not a chance had been thrown away. In man-power, armament, training, and equipment; in the instruction of leaders and officers; on the choice of commanders and every other element which makes for efficiency in an army, the most laborious thought and care had been expended.

"Compare this with the conditions in which the French and British armies had been brought up to this fateful hour—systems, staffs, military policy, even money grants, all undergoing constant and drastic change year after year with every fresh wave of popular opinion and every fresh clamor, while the intrigues which run riot in all branches of the public service, when 'votes' rule everything, exercised their usual baneful influence."

After the battle of the Marne, French and English alike believed that the Germans were about to be driven to the Meuse, if not to the Rhine. But the warfare of trenches soon showed the transformation in the character and maneuvers of war wrought by the development of modern weapons—high explosives in huge shells, trench-mortars, bombs, grenades, and airplanes revolutionized methods of fighting. And so followed the battle of the Aisne.

In the narrative parts of the volume the account suffers particularly from the total lack of maps. The description of all movements is by letter-press, with no illustrations or charts to help the imagination. Even the topography, on which so much depends, must be carried mentally. It was during the battle of the Aisne and the attempts at outflanking, which eventually brought both belligerent armies to the sea, that the menace to the Channel ports and the Channel itself and Strait of Dover appears. On September 16 Marshal French confesses that that great danger manifested itself to him. Earnest warnings went to the home authorities.

Severe criticism of Lord Kitchener and the home authorities occurs in connection with the dispatch of troops to Antwerp, and with the entire conduct of affairs in the attendant coastal operations. Marshal French shows that Joffre agreed with him, and makes on principle the old complaint of home interference with the commander in the field, who knows the situation.

While some of the narrative is more or less technical, much of it is illuminating even to the lay mind. The value of the long stand at Ypres (October 15 to November 21), in French's opinion, was "the safety, indeed, the very existence, of the British Empire." And that the Germans did not concentrate to capture Dieppe and Calais was one of their gigantic mistakes. How easily they might have broken through, and how decisive the result would have been, is made thoroughly clear.

Many larger questions—the Dardanelles, etc.—come up in the later chapters of the discussion. That mistakes, grave ones, were made and that policies were often

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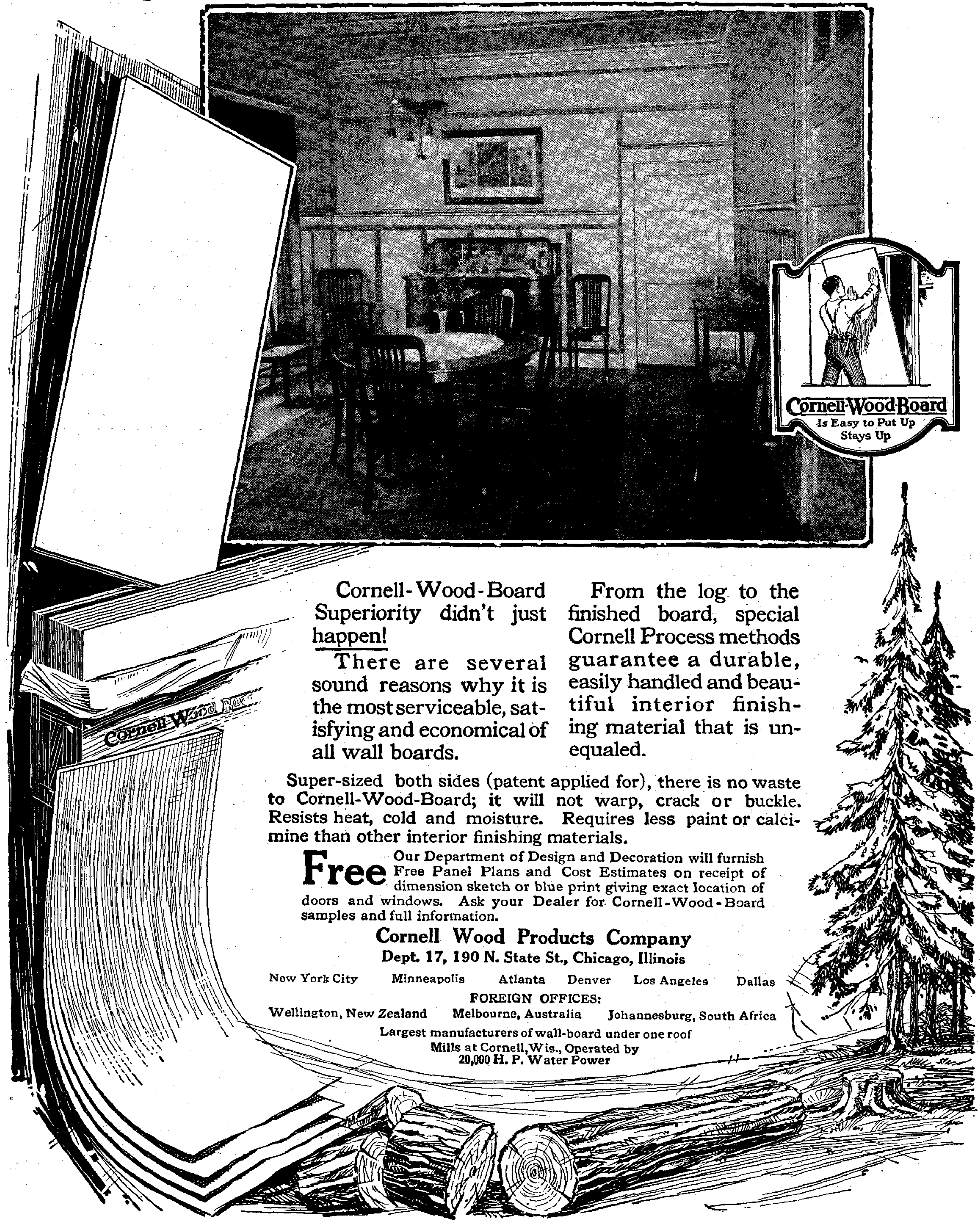

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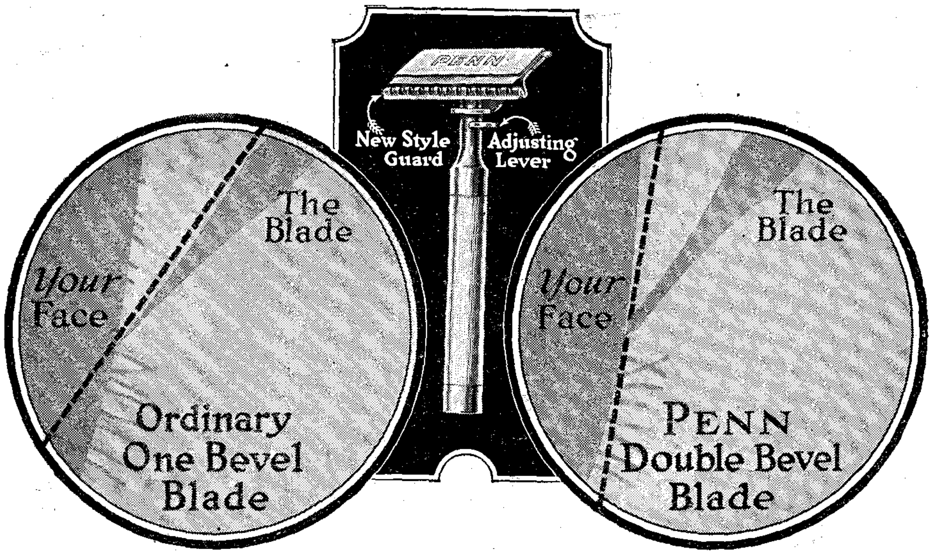

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astray are clearly shown. That they were balanced by greater ones on the Teuton side is as evident, for the Germans should have won the war by winter. That they did not was due in part to excellent leadership and to sheer grit on the part of the Tommies and the *poilus*. Marshal French's volume is in some respects a powerful *ex-parte* statement. It will evoke sharp replies. The future must pronounce judgment.

JOYCE KILMER IN PROSE AND VERSE

Kilmer, Joyce. Joyce Kilmer: Poems, Essays, and Letters. In two volumes, with a memoir by Robert Cortes Holliday. Pp. 290-271. New York: George H. Doran Company.

Through these collected poems and letters and Mr. Holliday's intimate memoir, Joyce Kilmer is revealed in his winsome and vigorous human charm. Of his memoir Mr. Holliday says: "It is the felicity of these pages that they can not be dull. It is their merit, peculiar in such a memoir, that they can not be sad." And he is right in saying so, for they are gay, whimsical, and tender, as they should be, to picture "a character and a career so racy." They are full of those illuminating incidents that throw more light on a man's mental and moral make-up than do quantities of adjectives. Early in the memoir appears the following delightful description of Kilmer as a salesman in the bookstore of Charles Scribner's Sons, shortly after his graduation from Columbia University:

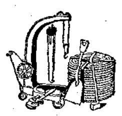
"One who met him then felt at once a gracious, slightly courtly, young presence. He gave forth an aroma of excellent, gentlemanly manners. . . . His smile, never far away, when it came was winning, charming. It broke like spring sunshine, it was so fresh and warm and clear. And there was noticeable then in his eyes a light, a glow which marked him as a spirit not to be forgotten. So tenderly boyish was he in effect that his *confrères* among the book-clerks accepted with difficulty the story that he was married."

A more fully drawn portrait is quoted from John Bunker, one of Kilmer's associates on the New York *Times*.

"As to his physical aspect, he was stockily built and about medium height, and his habit of body was what I should call plump, tho later, under the stress of military drill, he changed somewhat in this last respect. I noted at once that he had a remarkable head—well rounded, with broad and high forehead and a very pronounced bulge at the back, covered thickly with dark, reddish-brown hair. But his eyes were his most remarkable feature. They were of the unusual color of red, and they had a most peculiar quality which I can only inadequately suggest by saying that they literally glowed."

The story of Kilmer's life, of his energetic journalism, of his poetry, his religious devotion, his patriotism, and his heroic death is well known, but in Mr. Holliday's hands it acquires a luminous and living grace. We get such bright glimpses of him as this:

"Kilmer's home, a place of boundless week-end hospitality and almost equally boundless domesticity (guests being obliged to exercise much agility in clambering about toys with which the stairs were laden), was also year after year a place of almost unbelievable literary industry. The trying idiosyncrasies of the artistic temperament were about as discernible in Kilmer as kleptomania. He was, as you may say, social and domestic in his habits of writing to an amazing degree. Night after night he would radiantly walk up and down the floor singing a lullaby to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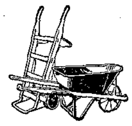
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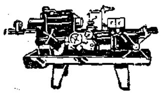
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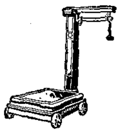
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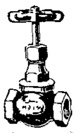
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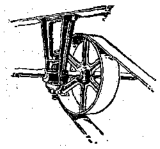
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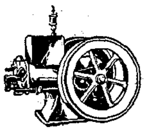
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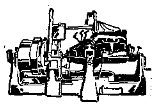
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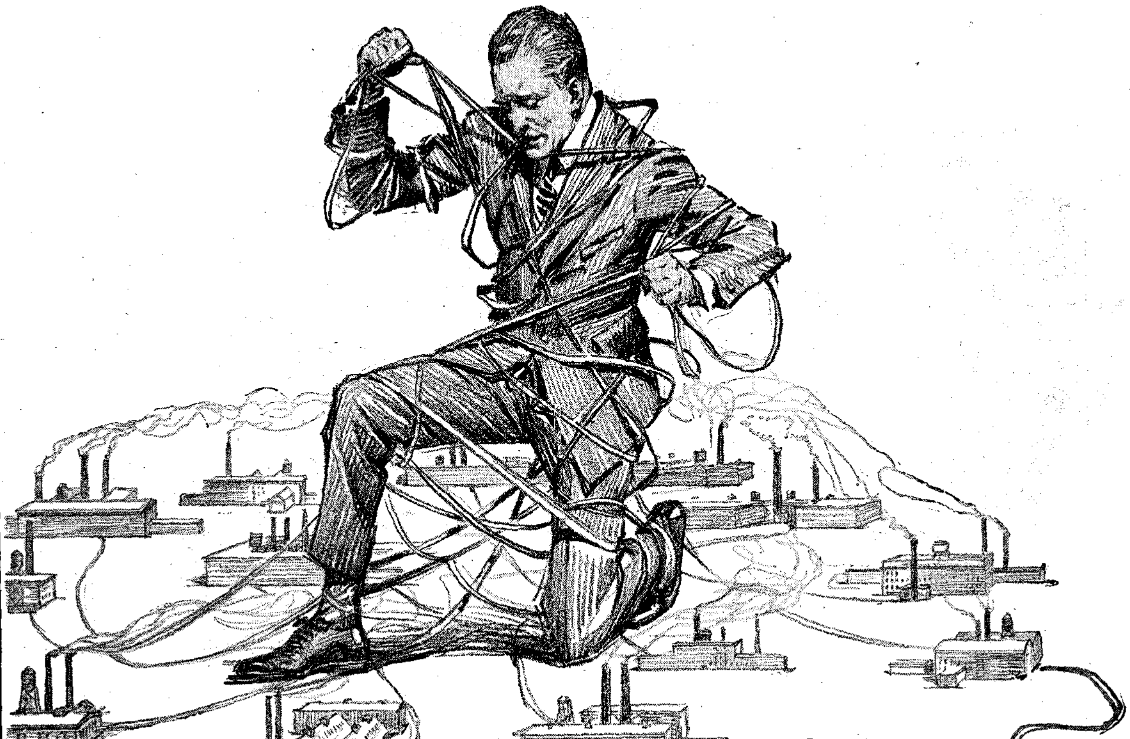

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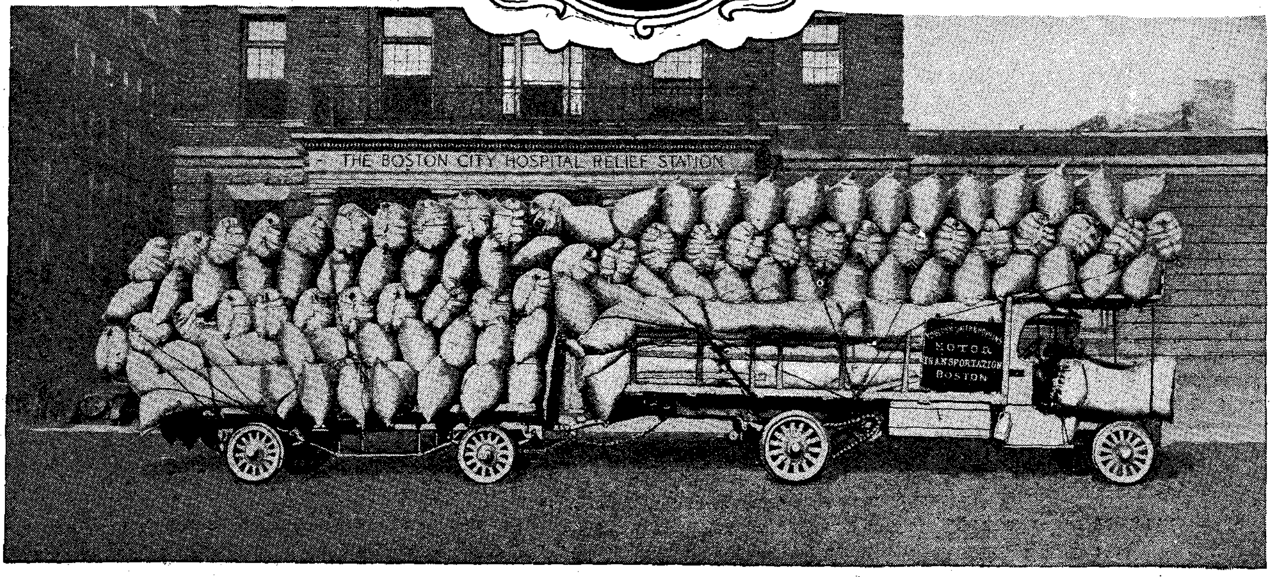
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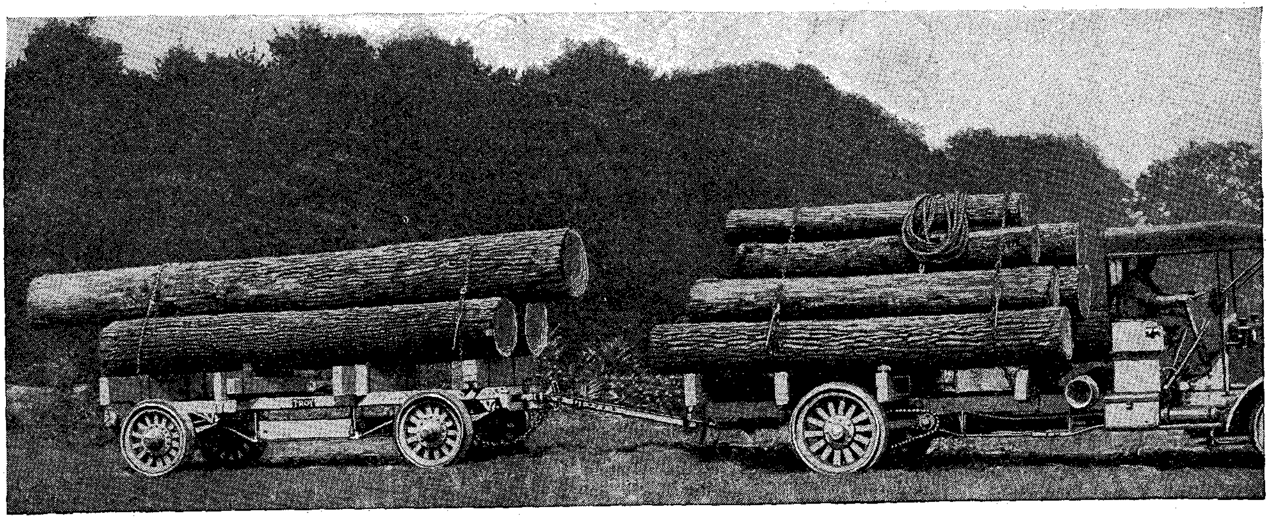

H. B. Stevick, Wellington, Ohio, more than DOUBLES the capacity of his truck, EVERY TRIP, by using a 5-ton Troy Trailer.

one of his children whom he carried screaming in his arms while he dictated between vociferous sounds to his secretary or wife—his wife frequently driven by the drowsiness of two in the morning to take short naps with her head upon the typewriter while the literally tireless journalist filled and lighted his pipe."

Of the burden which Kilmer's spirit had to bear at the time he left for France and of the fine nobility of his bearing it, Mr. Holliday tells thus:

"One day he appeared in my office on an errand of business relating to the handling of his literary property. He was, in outward effect, perfectly composed, and an admirable picture of a young soldier. . . . Settled, with his customary air, in my chair, he demanded some pipe tobacco. I had none. And for this he heartily damned me out. Then he said: "Bob, my affairs are somewhat in disarray." Thinking that perhaps he wanted to borrow two dollars, or something like that, I asked: 'What's the matter, Joyce?' 'Well,' he answered, quite in his ordinary way, 'several days ago Rose (his daughter) died; yesterday my son, Christopher, was born; Kenton (his eldest son) is with my wife at her mother's; my family is, in fact, very much scattered; I'm expecting to go to France within a few days—and I have many other difficulties.' That was all he said as to this. He then talked excellent business. I went to the elevator with him. We shook hands more quietly than usual; he said, 'Good-by, Bob"; and the door of the car closed upon him, standing erect in his military overcoat, looking somewhat serious. That was all."

His "handful of fine poems," as one writer calls them, are in the first of these volumes prefaced by the memoir. The second volume contains prose articles and letters. There are a number of excellent photographs. The letters written from France, particularly those to Rev. James J. Daly, S.J., and to Kilmer's wife and children, are radiant of his personality. The following extracts are from letters to his wife.

"I am sending some battling picture post-cards soon, which you will find amusing, I think—portraits, in two striking histrionic poses, of myself. You know now from my previous letters that I am no longer (I thank God!) doing statistics, so gently, but widely and most firmly, correct the statement that I have a bullet-proof job. I had one, but succeeded, after two months' intriguing, in getting rid of it. . . . It wasn't shell-proof, I say, and if I should be squashed by a shell, wouldn't you hate to have it said that I was nobly holding my post in the office, or bravely manning my typewriter? Now, I'm doing work I love—and work you may be proud of. None of the drudgery of soldiering, but a double share of glory and thrills. But it is not so glorious and thrilling as you.

"There is to be a Homeric banquet at our house one day—the day when I exhibit to my comrades the glory of my life—yourself. You will like them all . . . say a prayer for them all, they're brave men and good, and splendid company. They are all men of education, and breeding, and humor, and we have fine times. Dangers shared together and hardships mutually borne develop in us a sort of friendship. I never knew in civilian life a friendship clean of jealousy and gossip and envy and suspicion—a fine, hearty, roaring, mirthful sort of thing, like an open fire of whole pine-trees in a giant's castle.

"I love you very much, and I am very sorry for you—you aren't having the amusing adventures I am having; but you're able to write nice things, and that's a consolation. I hope to see you and your admirable babies soon."

PALGRAVE OF THE "GOLDEN TREASURY"—HIS PROSE WRITINGS

Palgrave, Sir Francis, K.H.: Collected Historical Works. Edited by his son, Sir R. H. Ingles Palgrave, F.R.S.. In ten volumes. The History of Normandy and of England. In four volumes. Vols. I and II. Large 8vo, pp. xxxvi-560, xlii-588. Cambridge: University Press.

Sir Francis Palgrave (1788–1861) was an infant prodigy, of Jewish parentage, becoming a Christian and changing his name (Cohen) on the occasion of his marriage in 1823. He received a broad linguistic training, was called to the bar, and specialized in pedigree cases before the House of Lords. He early became interested in antiquarian research and early literature, edited a volume of Anglo-Norman chansons, wrote for the leading reviews on art, became editor for the Record Commission, and finally turned to the writing of English and French history. He received high commendation from Hallam, and also from Freeman, whose work covered partly the same ground. Apart from his own writings, he did valiant service as deputy keeper of the records and edited several important early documents. His access to sources had, of course, everything to do with the writing of his historical books.

The present edition of his works, printed in the fine form always expected from the Cambridge Press, is a labor of filial duty by his surviving son, carrying out the wishes of the author as exprest in his will. The writing was done before the most modern canons of historical investigation, as laid down by Lord Acton, for instance, had been formulated. A present-day historian would not use a sentence like this:

"With respect to the pristine ages of the world, we know nothing historically true, beyond the facts whereunto Holy Scriptures bear their witness."

Fortunately the author is not dealing with "pristine ages," or we could hardly accept him as a safe guide. He had great fondness, his son tells us, for the subject developed in these volumes. His diligence was unremitting; he was interested in laws and institutions, especially in their origins; and his skill in biographical portraiture is notable. But his temperament was that of the advocate rather than of the historian, where his sympathy was enlisted, and his style is diffuse and redundant. His service is in casting light on Anglo-Saxon-Norman institutions and laws and in giving a vivid picture of medieval Europe. He also redirected attention to the medieval historians.

The editor has prefixt to Volume I a biographical and literary sketch of his father, has supplied copious notes, and has seen to the furnishing of detailed tables of contents, maps, and excellent indexes.

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"Father, I have written poems."

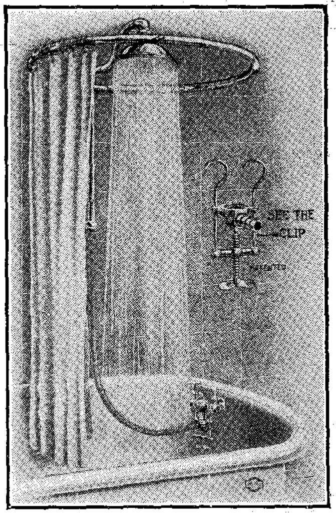
"What! Let me see them instantly."

The father read them over carefully, the tears slowly welling to his eyes as he did so. Finishing the last one, he threw down the manuscript, folded the boy to his breast, and sobbed:

"Oh, my poor, poor son!"

"Are they so bad as that, father?"

"Bad! They are excellent. They are real poetry. My boy, my boy, you will starve to death!"—*Indianapolis Star.*



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BLANKE'S FAUST INSTANT COFFEE

Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "overthere" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers.

Victory now enables us to again supply the public.

FAUST CHILE POWDER

IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's a combination of all of them, except salt. For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 15c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 20c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill.

Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO., Dept. 4, Saint Louis, Mo.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST AIRPLANERY

THIS is the Curtiss plant at Buffalo, covering acres of ground and pronounced by W. R. Richardson, writing in *Modern Building* (Detroit), "one of the greatest industrial achievements of the war." In an article contributed to the same paper by Norman Krickbaum, entitled "A Trip Through the Curtiss Airplane Plant," the writer says that merely to walk through this plant, casually noting the operations of the departments, took him nearly two and one-half hours. Since the entire structure covers twenty-seven acres, at the time the building was being erected, the superintendent of construction had to make regular use of a horse to traverse the field of his operations. To summarize further:

"Ordinarily we think a factory is extensive if it covers a whole city block. This factory occupies the area of ten average city blocks. This is a place wherein most of the employees do not know each other even as well as would the inhabitants of a small town. When instruments were set up on the prospective corners of the building the men could not see each other wave their arms.

"'To begin at the beginning' his peregrinations through this bewildering maze of manufacture, one should proceed across the hall of the long, low, wooden office-building and in at the front door of Unit 1 of the main structure.

"Unit 1 (700 feet by 900 feet) is a one-story building, height 28 feet to the under side of roof trusses; the walls are nearly solid steel sash and glass.

"There is only one section of Unit 1 completely divided from the rest by a wall to the roof. This section is the 'dope-room.' It is 100 feet by 625 feet. This one room, if it were isolated as a single factory building, might be considered a large plant: it occupies just about one one-hundred and eightieth of the space covered by the whole structure. In the 'dope-room' the linen for the airplane wings is cut and sewed to the panels (wing frames). Five or six coats of the 'dope' are here applied to the wings. This 'dope' thoroughly impregnates the linen, shrinks it, and makes it tight and water-proof. Since the 'dope' is offensive in odor and injurious to breathe in, the whole room is undermined by a system of sewers into which the air is sucked through apertures in the floor.

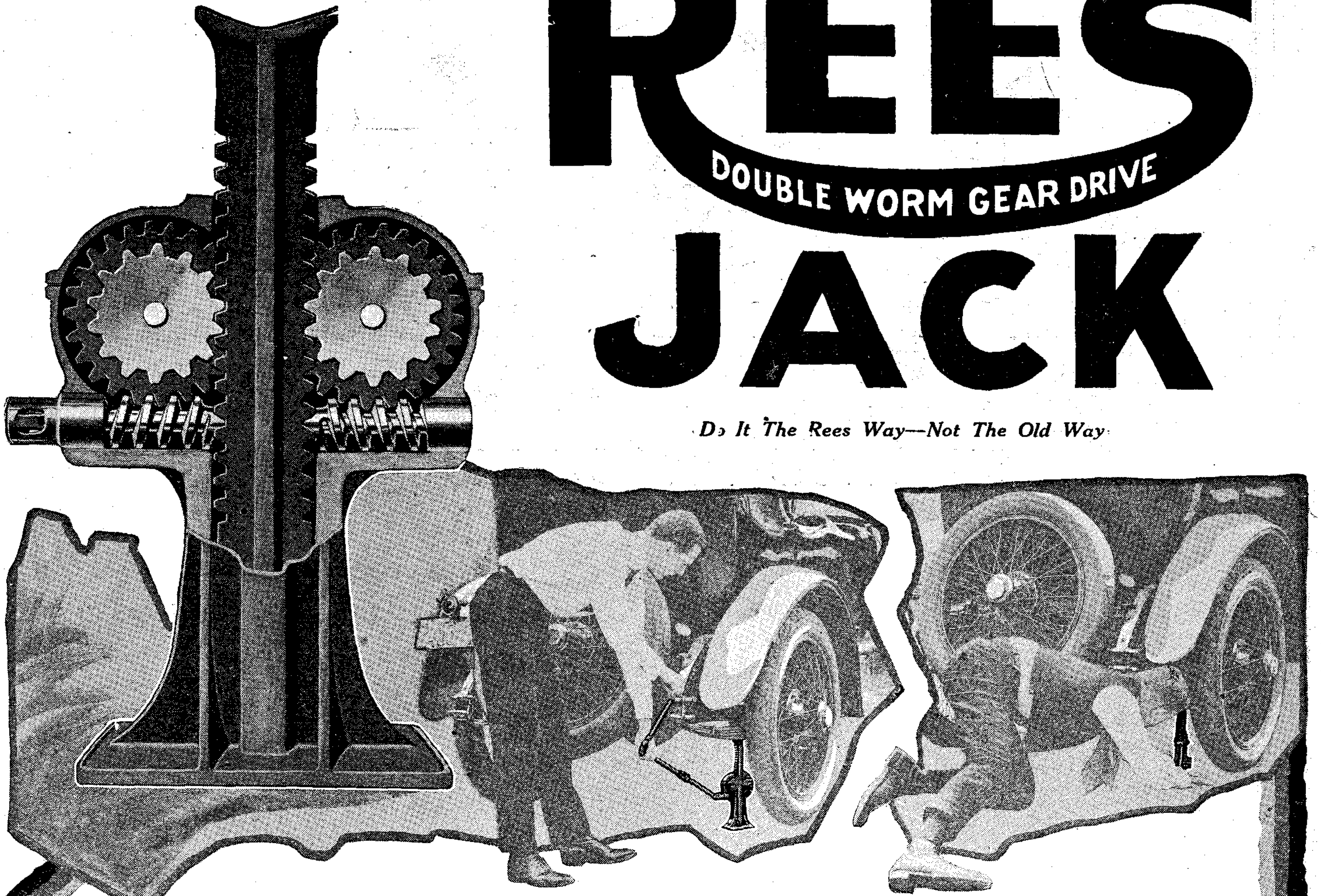
"Returning into the main section one comes to the maintenance-room, which affords general repair service to the plant. Continuing in progression about the outer quadrangle of the main room one passes store-rooms which occupy almost the whole of its rear part. But the end is not yet—the vast center is still unexplored. First in this center space is the hydroplane department, where, arranged in a double row with an aisle between, are set up scores and scores of long, wooden foundations for laying the keels of flying-boats. Next is the panel department, where the wooden wing-frames (four to a machine) are manufactured. Then come rows of steel and wooden jacks for assembling the fuselage (this term embraces the body and chassis

REES

DOUBLE WORM GEAR DRIVE

JACK

Do It The Rees Way—Not The Old Way



THE Rees Jack embodies the double worm gear drive principle for the first time in any jack. The double worm gear as here designed multiplies the leverage applied and many times increases the effectiveness of the single worm gear because end thrust and side strain are eliminated and friction reduced to a minimum. It is this principle, as illustrated, together with high quality materials and good workmanship which account for the great power, safety and dependability of Rees Jacks.

WITH the Rees Jack the rear axle of your car is made not only accessible, but accessible *without grovelling in the grease and dirt.*

The long folding handle serves both to place the Rees Jack under the axle and to operate it. A few easy turns of the handle lifts the heaviest car with the power and steadiness of an hydraulic jack.

The Rees Jack is a marvel of speed and power because of the unique mechanical principle of the double worm gear drive. It is absolutely safe, and holds the load automatically at any height.

You start the trip with greater unconcern when the Rees Jack is aboard. Its dependability, convenience and ease of operation are especially appreciated where it is sometimes necessary for the younger folks to make tire changes.

Rees Jack No. 1, passenger car model, with folding handle, fits readily in any tool box. Lifting capacity 4000 lbs. Price $9.00.

If your dealer does not have the Rees Jack in stock we will send it to you by parcel post, prepaid upon receipt of check, draft or money order for $9.00.

Iron City Products Company
Department 16
7501 Thomas Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers also of
Rees Double Worm Gear Jacks for Truck,
Railway and Industrial Uses.

Russel

MASTER OF ROAD AND LOAD

Internal Gear Drive Axles

Why The Internal Gear?

We are known as builders, not of the most, but of the Best Rear Axles for Motor Trucks

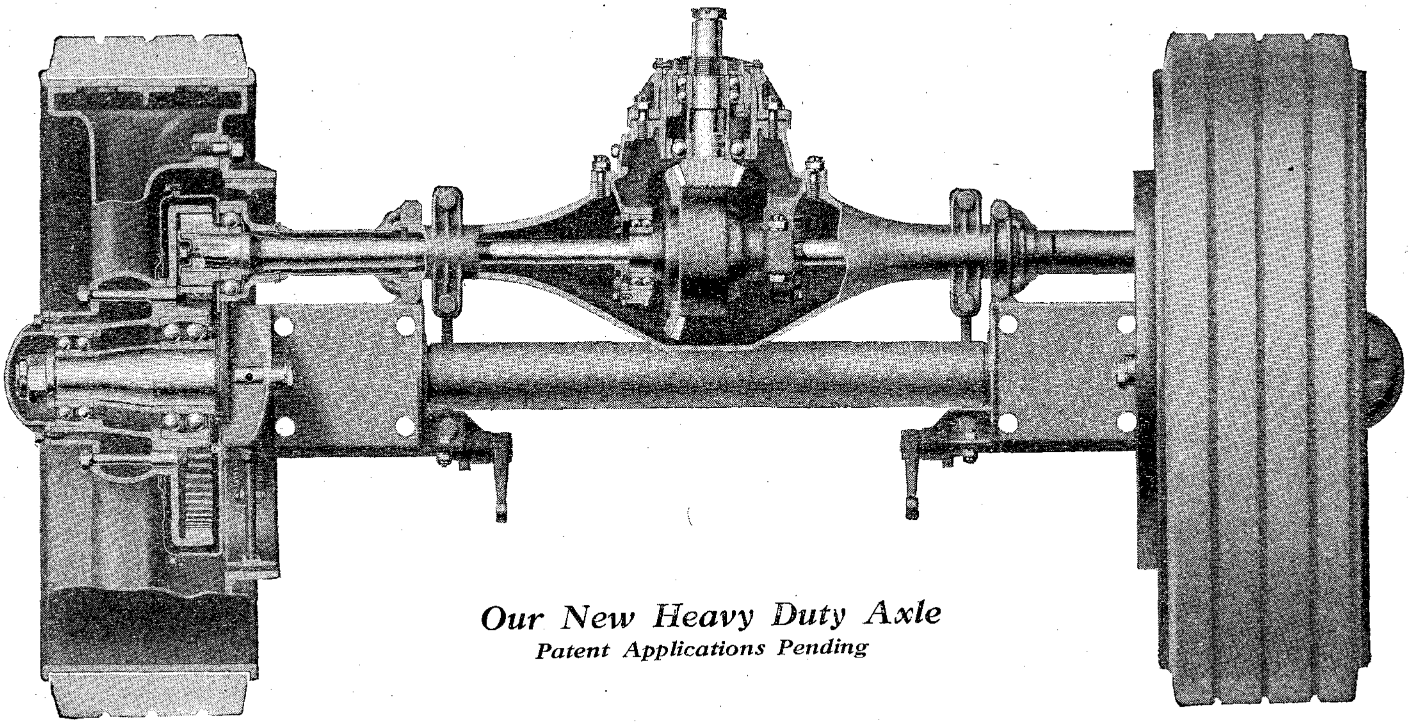
ENGINEERS universally consider reduction in unsprung weight the most important factor in refinement of truck design.

The Russel Axle is considerably lighter than other types of self contained power drives.

Other admitted advantages are power efficiency, road clearance, durability and economy.

These features are accomplished in Russel Axles without sacrificing strength.

Russel Motor Axle Company, Detroit, Mich.



Our New Heavy Duty Axle
Patent Applications Pending

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of the machine—the whole frame with the exception of the wings). Further, still in the center portion, is the cable-splicing department, where one sees many girls at work on the fasteners which attach the ends of the wire cables to the wings. On the right extremity of Unit 1 are the final assembly and shipping departments. Sections for these two operations take up the entire 700-foot length of the right side.

"Unit 1 was separated from Unit 2 by a great fire-wall, since the fire underwriters forbade the joining of the two buildings.

"On penetrating into the expanse of Unit 2, one perceives himself lost in a forest of columns, shafting belts, etc., so that he can from hardly any angle see the end of a room undivided by wall partitions. One enters first a room for varnishing struts, and after that the wing assembly department, where the airplane panels are finally assembled. Next is a division for the assembly of tail units. The balance of Unit 2 (by far the major part) is divided into two general sections, the wood division and the metal division. In these departments the raw materials are received and worked into parts for assembly, which is mostly accomplished in Unit 1. Almost the whole left side of Unit 2 (the first eight bays) is occupied by the wood division. First is the rough mill, where the spruce and ash are received from the freight-cars and trimmed down. This section, like most of Unit 2, is filled with heavy shafting. On the extreme left are also the repair-room for this division and eight great kilns for drying lumber. Transfer carriers go into these kilns on tracks loaded with lumber spaced for drying.

"With the tin-shop one makes his entrance into the metal division. Here the sheet-metal tinned tanks are made, and also aluminum airplane bodies. The machine department represents a diversity of production. The propeller-hub department is engaged on aluminum propeller hubs. A mechanical drafting-room is here, as are also shops for tool-making, punch-presses, screw-machines, drill-presses, lathes, and milling-machines.

"We must note here that in this plant women workers mix with men on seemingly equal terms. The drill-presses, for instance, are almost wholly manned by girls. It is girls and women who do most of the sewing work in the 'dope-room.' In the strut department it is girls who are at work coppering the ends of the small wooden struts and soldering the joints in the copper. All the welders—and there are scores of them—are girls—masked in black goggles, jumper-clad in khaki, with rows of formidable tanks behind them and bricks and metal and blinding blue flames before them.

"The extensive sheet-metal department is complete in every detail. Here are made among other things, engine parts and clips for fastening together the panels, metal struts, and braces. In the paint-room at the extreme right are thirteen huge galvanized iron sprayers for painting metal parts, and ten great black ovens for baking on the paint. In the nickel-planing department metal parts are plated with either nickel or copper. A polishing department polishes every metal part. The remainder of the right portion of Unit 2 is taken up by a sand-blast room, a heat-treating room for steel, a metallurgical laboratory, and a general metal office."

When one turns from the main structure he is greeted by the prospect of other buildings—a shed for storing mahogany, a sand-storage house, an oil-storage house, and a power-house with a capacity of 3,600 horse-power. The entire factory, with the exception of the "dope room," is heated by a blower system. We read further:

"Such is the house of a thousand operations, built to turn out a completed airplane every ten minutes. All these thousand operations, with the exception of making of the engines, are carried on in this giant plant, a quarter of a mile one way and a sixth of a mile the other, with an area and a working population rivaling those of the average small town. The vastness of the whole spectacle symbolizes the immensity of the airplane itself as a human institution—the conquest of the illimitable air, which shall be in the main, after all is said, an American conquest and an American triumph.

"Yet there is one other thing about this factory almost as remarkable as its size—and that is the almost inconceivable rapidity of its erection. This great structure in its entirety—a permanent concrete, steel, and glass factory covering nearly a million and a quarter square feet—was completed and ready to occupy in less than four months. Standardized designs, materials, and erection methods made possible the completion of the structure in double-quick time."

MAKING USE OF THE GOVERNMENT

OUR Government has long been the marvel of the world for the extent and value of its scientific work and for the way in which this work is planned to benefit the average citizen. In farming, in forestry, in manufactures, in commerce, it is ascertaining and publishing, day by day, literally thousands of useful facts. If those who ought to be benefited were as quick to seize and use these as our highly paid experts are to find them and give them out, the Government would not be wasting its money. They are being used, of course, and the country is the wiser and the richer for it; but no one can maintain that this use is a hundredth part as great as it ought to be. All that many citizens know of the scientific and industrial work at Washington is gleaned from some would-be comic editorial holding up to ridicule the jaw-breaking Latin names in an occasional bulletin of the Bureau of Entomology. In an editorial of a different type, entitled "Railway Surveys and Government Maps," *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, June 18) tells the railway engineers of the country that the Government has long been in the surveying and map-making business—a fact of which some of them seem, it says, to be ignorant. Recently the United States topographical survey of a certain region in Michigan saved to a railroad in a single instance, as stated by its own officials, more money

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Antiseptic and waterproof.

A first-aid preparation for cuts, scrapes and little skin injuries.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin."

Be sure you get New-Skin, not an inferior substitute. *Smile, but insist.*

All Druggists—15 and 30 cents.

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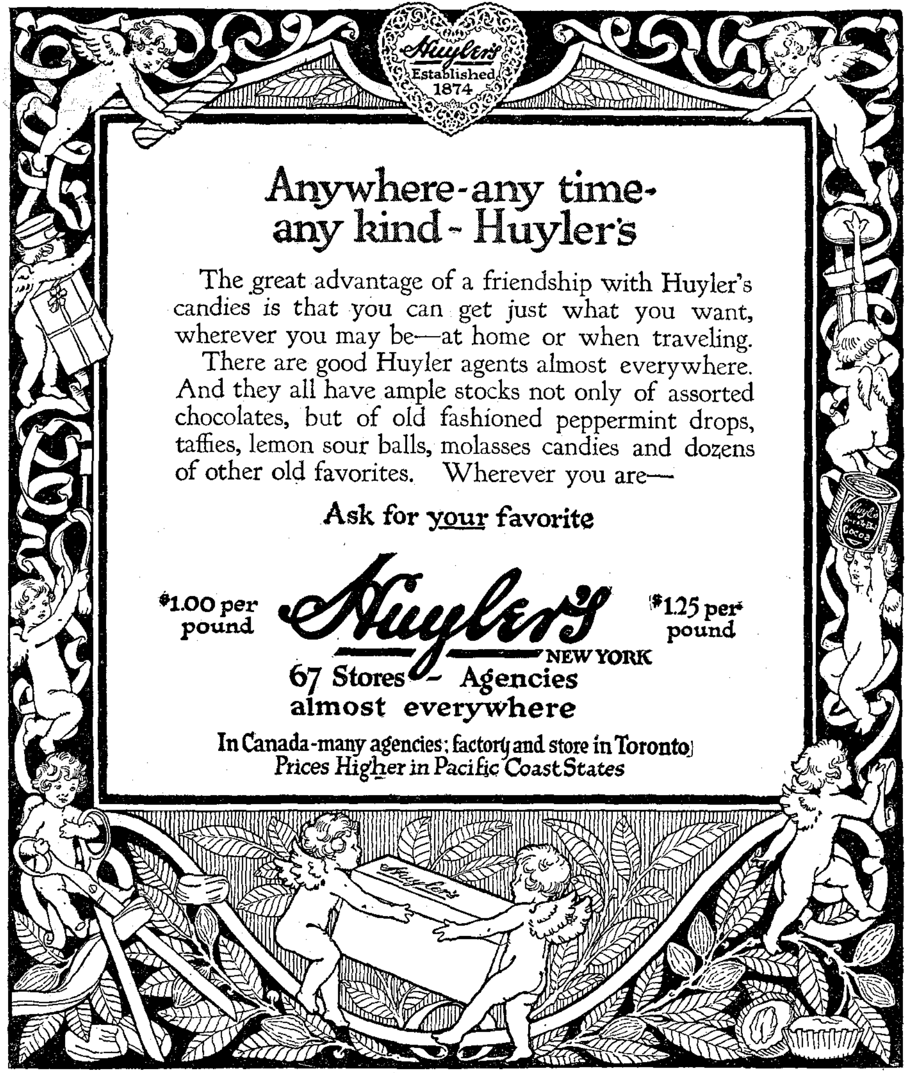
For the Upper 10%

WE MAKE stationery and printed matter matching the needs of business houses who cannot afford to be classed with the 90% average—stationery of quality and distinction which reflects the owner's estimate of himself—and that which he entertains for his correspondents: one which *they* must appreciate.

May we tell you of some of the big corporations we serve? May we discuss your problems?

The
Edwards & Franklin Co.
Distinctive Business Stationery and Direct Advertising Matter
Youngstown, Ohio
Medal, London, 1914



Huyler's Established 1874

Anywhere-any time-
any kind-Huyler's

The great advantage of a friendship with Huyler's candies is that you can get just what you want, wherever you may be—at home or when traveling.

There are good Huyler agents almost everywhere. And they all have ample stocks not only of assorted chocolates, but of old fashioned peppermint drops, taffies, lemon sour balls, molasses candies and dozens of other old favorites. Wherever you are—

Ask for your favorite

$1.00 per pound **Huyler's** NEW YORK $1.25 per pound

67 Stores - Agencies
almost everywhere

In Canada-many agencies: factory and store in Toronto
Prices Higher in Pacific Coast States

BIXBY'S

DOUBLE A

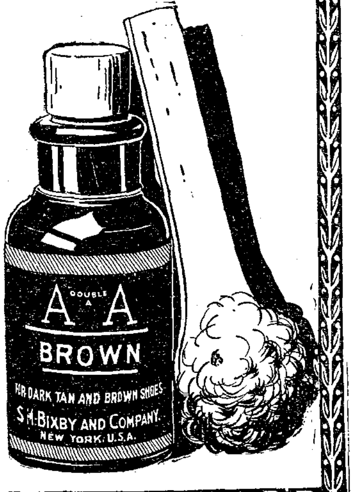
AA

BROWN SHOE POLISH
for Dark Tan & Brown Shoes

A high class polish, easily applied. Made during the war especially for Army Officers' Shoes — now sold by leading dealers.

A dauber with each bottle.

A Liquid—25c



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

than the cost of the whole survey. This is only one of the cases where our national scientific work has borne fruit. We read in the paper named just above:

"When a new railroad project of any magnitude is under consideration, the engineer in charge necessarily has recourse to maps, even before any reconnaissance is made of the proposed route: First, usually a small-scale map on which a route of perhaps several hundred miles may be taken in at a glance and its location shown with reference to competing and connecting transformation lines; next, a larger-scale map on which some of the more prominent features of alinement may appear, together with the approximate location of stream-crossings and other controlling points.

"Very seldom has it been in the past that an engineer before going into the field for a reconnaissance has had available any more detailed map than those indicated above. . . . It is undoubtedly well known to the majority of railway engineers that there are map-making bureaus of the National Government which publish small-scale contour-maps of sections of the country as fast as the surveys are completed. The United States Geological Survey, in particular, has been engaged in this map-making as a part of its work for a good many years, but even now has covered but a small proportion of the country. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey also has done considerable mapping. It is a matter of some doubt as to whether railway engineers fully appreciate the use to which these maps may be put where they are available. . . . . . .

"A topographic map on a scale of one inch to the mile and a contour interval of twenty feet has enough detail to serve many purposes: A very little study on it will show which of several routes in a general direction is the best; further study will give quite closely the probable grade in feet per mile of this most favorable line and some idea of the alinement and amount of development; condensed profiles may be plotted by scaling from the contours and used for various comparative purposes. Existing lines of railroad, already shown on a contour-map and probably very economically located for the traffic originally in sight, have been rebuilt and changed somewhat in alinement, and for these changes the contour-map has proved invaluable. Drainage areas may be scaled from these maps with sufficient accuracy in many, if not most, cases, to properly proportion the size of waterways, thus saving the expense of a drainage area survey.

"In the last annual report of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the superintendent, in making a plea for increased appropriation for the Division of Geodesy, gives an instance of a topographic map having been made by the Geological Survey in the State of Michigan, in coöperation with a certain railroad. As a result of the survey, a gap or pass was found among some hills which permitted the railroad to join two places at a very great reduction of cost over what the expense would have been if it had been necessary to skirt the hilly country or build the road through some pass which was higher in elevation. It was stated by the officials of the railroad that the saving to the company in finding that one pass

The Name Back of Saw Value

FOR over three hundred years the name Atkins has been associated with saw manufacturing. Since its establishment in America in 1857, the E. C. Atkins organization has been a vital factor in practically every development of saws.

Atkins originated the world famous "Silver Steel." The approval of Atkins laboratories marks it as the finest of materials that can be secured for making saws.

Atkins "AAA Non-Breakable" and "All Hard" Hack Saw Blades represent the finest products for metal cutting developed by this organization. The greatest industrial institutions have proved them in service. There is a type and style for every metal cutting purpose. They are described and listed in the Atkins "Hack Saw Chart." Ask for it.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.
Indianapolis, U. S. A.
"Makers of Silver Steel Saws and Tools"
Branches in Principal Cities
Dealers Everywhere

Ask for literature on any of these
ATKINS PRODUCTS

Hand and Power Hack Saw Blades

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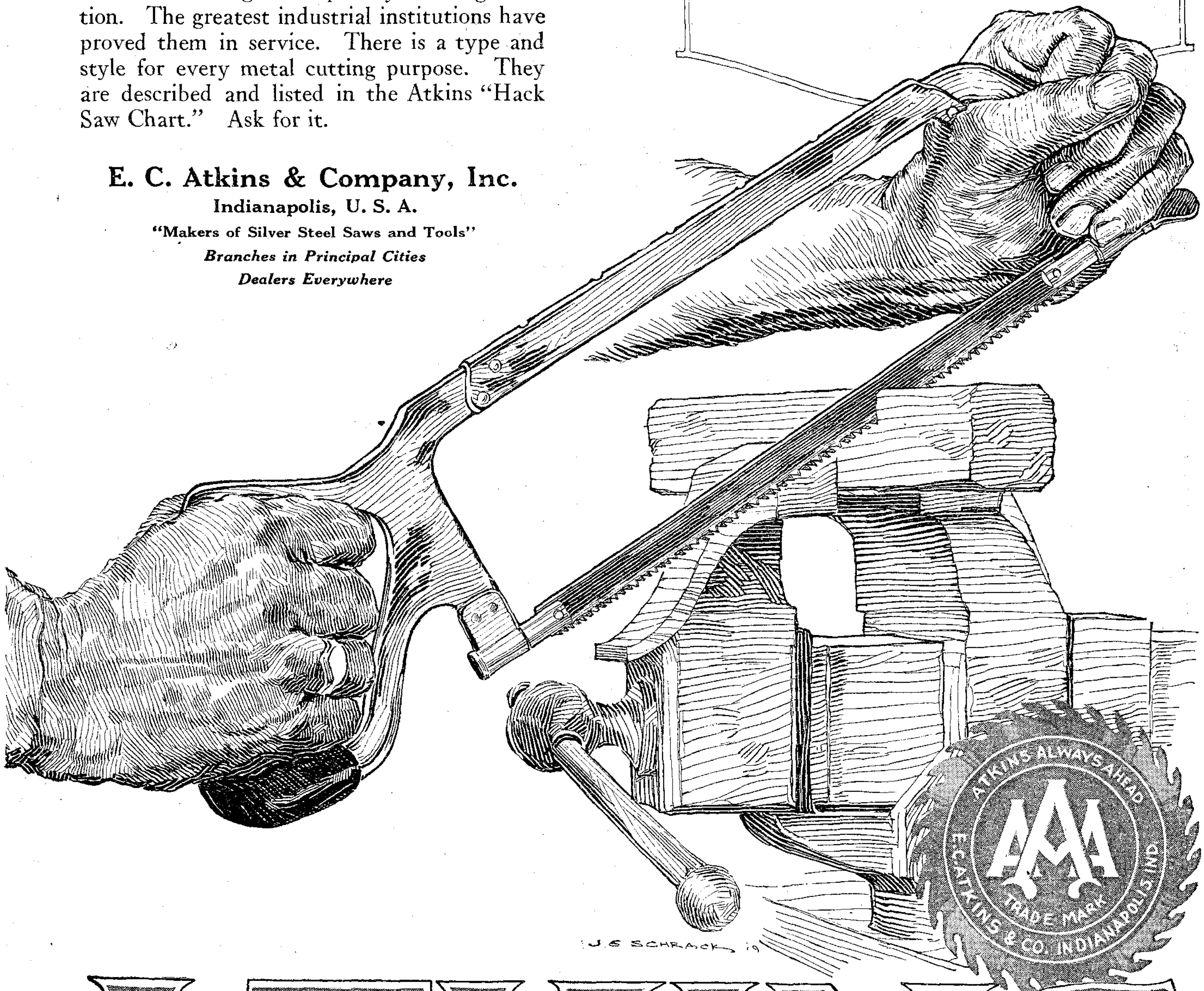
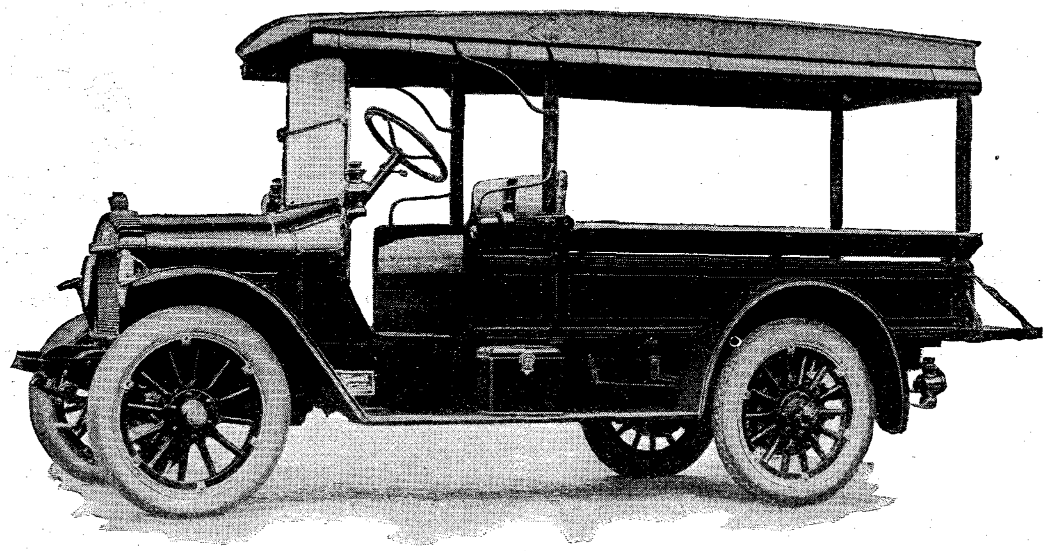
Band and Mill Saws	*Machine Knives*
Hand Saws	*Cross-Cut Saws*
Buck (Wood) Saws	*Pruning Saws*
Braces	*Trowels*

Drag Saws and Machines



ATKINS

AAA NON-BREAKABLE HACK SAW BLADES



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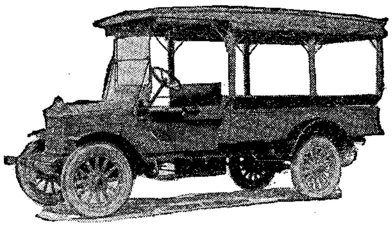
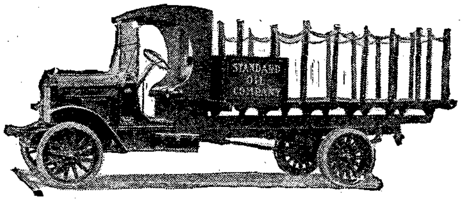
With Electric Lights—Starter—Magneto Ignition

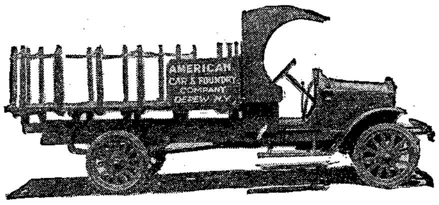
The Long-Wanted, Perfected Light Delivery Truck At a Moderate Price



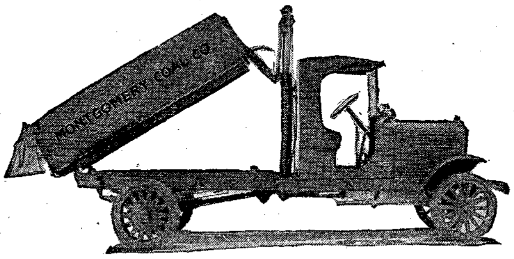
1-Ton chassis, $1650 f. o. b. factory



1½-Ton chassis, $1975 f. o. b. factory



2-Ton chassis, $2575 f. o. b. factory



3½-Ton chassis, $3500 f. o. b. factory

This Model "11" ¾-ton "Stewart" is the result of years of truck-building experience. It is designed as a truck—built as a truck—by one of America's leading exclusive truck manufacturers.

Engineers pronounce it the first real light delivery truck ever offered to the public.

The Model "11" has all the simplicity, reliability and low cost-to-run features found in the thousands of other "Stewarts" now in daily use throughout the world. It has the same type of rear truck axle found in the "Stewart" 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton and 3½-ton models.

A simple Eisemann magneto and generator supply the current for ignition, lights and starter.

The many types of stock bodies are high grade—ample loading space.

Years of steady service in all parts of the world—in over 500 American cities and 27 foreign countries—and years of concentrated truck building is the quality record of "Stewart" motor trucks. Many concerns of national and international reputation operate fleets of "Stewarts."

Write today for particulars on this first real delivery truck.

In Five Years No Stewart Has Worn Out

Stewart

MOTOR TRUCKS

STEWART MOTOR CORPORATION, *Makers* BUFFALO, N. Y.

(55)

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

was much greater than the total cost of the topographic survey. The superintendent quotes the chief engineer of one of the Western railroads as stating that the topographic surveys, as published by the Geological Survey, were of the greatest value, since it was often possible to choose a route between terminal points by reference to the published quadrangles that would be far better than could possibly have been selected had those maps not been in existence. In the extension of the electric railway interurban lines, government contour-maps may be of great benefit. The selection of reservoir sites in certain regions, in connection with railroad water-supply, has also been aided by small-scale contour-maps.

"The war has stimulated interest in map-making and in the use of maps for many purposes. It is believed that in future it will be easier to get generous appropriations from Congress for carrying on government survey work than it has been in the past, on account of the increased demand for maps. Certainly railway engineers should be interested in the early completion of the entire topographic map of the United States, and should lend their support, together with other interested engineers, to the enlarging of this branch of government work."

FEAR OF GROUND GLASS

THE fear that some one has mixed or will mix ground glass with one's food is characterized in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 28) as an "obsession." During the war, those affected by it ascribed the origin of the "glass" to enemy sources, of course; but it is by no means confined to war-times, says the paper named above:

"Obsessions of hidden danger from ground glass in food are likely to spring up in the future as has happened occasionally in the past. It may be worth while to revert again to the subject by calling attention to some analyses of products that were alleged to contain ground glass. In thirty-one out of forty instances of food and glass phobia, analysts investigated the accused products rather than rumors. Ground or powdered glass chiefly had been suspected. The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven found no evidence of glass in the samples submitted. Silica (or sand), which is widely distributed in foods of vegetable origin, and crystallized sugar were the substances chiefly responsible for the alarm in these cases. In three instances, one of which was evidently a case of sabotage, glass was detected. Here no analysis was necessary as the large fragments represented a proportion of two and one-half ounces per pound of the canned beef under suspicion. In some instances the occasion for the false assumption of the presence of glass is easily traced. The ash of any vegetable matter contains substances which are like glass in kind and quality and are familiar as silica or sand. Moreover, particles of siliceous material in vegetable ashes often show sharp and jagged edges when viewed under the microscope. Fortunately ground glass is scarcely more injurious than are other coarse particles which are frequently swallowed with impunity. This was well realized by Dr. Thomas Brown in the seventeenth century, from whose writings Bailey has extracted the following interesting comment:

"'That ground glass is poyson according unto common conceit I know not how to grant. Not only from the innocency of its ingredients, that is, fine sand, and the ashes of glass-wort of fearn, which in themselves are harmless and useful; or because I find it by many commended for the stone; but also from experience, as having given unto dogs above a dram thereof, subtilly powdered in butter or paste, without any visible disturbance.'"

FOSSIL SEA-WATER

THIS is the term applied by many authorities to the salt water that almost always occurs in connection with underground supplies of oil and gas. The brine has been supposed to be all that is left of the local oceanic waters of a long-past geological era. It is stated, however, by R. Van A. Mills and Roger C. Wells, in a recent bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, that the composition of this "fossil sea-water," if it be such, differs widely from that known to us at present. They do not, apparently, question the source of the salt, but they assert that the chemical constitution of the solution must have been greatly altered during its hundreds of centuries of underground existence; and in particular they believe that some of it has been vaporized, mingled with natural gas, and carried away with it, leaving behind a much modified liquid. The authors believe that the composition of the brine depends on its proximity to the actual oil-field, and that chemical analysis may yield important information to those in search of petroleum. Our quotations are from a press bulletin of the Survey (No. 413, Washington, June). We read:

"In general oil and gas occur, not in large caverns or in underground lakes, but in minute open spaces between the grains of porus sandstones. The oil in nearly all fields is accompanied by variable quantities of water, generally very salty. Nearly every oil-well yields some water with the oil, and many yield considerably more water than oil. The amount of water in the oil-water mixture generally increases as the well grows older, until finally the yield of oil may be too small to make the well pay and it is then said to be 'drowned out.' The drowning of many wells is a result of the natural movement of oil and water in the rocks—a movement consequent upon the removal of large quantities of oil and gas through wells—but drowning is often the result of leakage of water from a water-bearing stratum into the oil-bearing stratum through non-producing wells which have been drilled through both strata and from which the casing has been removed.

"A thorough knowledge of the chemical properties of oil-field waters would aid the oil-operator in detecting the source of such damaging leakage, for the waters in different strata and at different depths are of different composition. In the bulletins just published Messrs. Mills and Wells

for Insect bites or Sunburn

"The Little Nurse for Little Ills"
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A HEALING CREAM
Mentholatum
Always made under this signature A.A.Hyde

THE cooling, healing action of Mentholatum relieves the pain and the "drawn" feeling; stops the itch of insect bites at once. Try it and learn its comfort. Antiseptic and gently healing for cuts, bruises, and other "little ills."

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At all druggists' in tubes, 25c Jars, 25c, 50c, $1.

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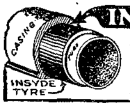
FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York



INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor
for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted.
American Accessories Co., Dept. 316 Cincinnati, O.

THE 7-MILE CIRCLE

EVERYBODY who goes into the woods without a compass is bound to make the 7-mile circle *sometime*—and sometimes it's dangerous. Don't take chances.

The LEEDAWL is the only guaranteed compass at $1. Has sensitive arrow-shaped needle—no mistaking north and south; heavy tempered steel point, silvered metal dial, non-tarnishing white metal case. At your dealer's.

Other Taylor Compasses shown by your dealer:
Magnapole $1.50 Aurapole $2.50 Meradial $2.50
Flodial 2.00 Litenite 2.00 Ceebynite 3.00
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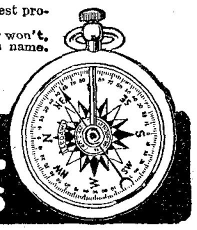
Prices in Canada and the Far West proportionately higher.
If your dealer can't supply you or won't, remit direct to us, sending dealer's name.

Taylor Instrument Companies
413 Rochester, N.Y.
LEEDAWL
DOLLAR COMPASS



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As Good as it Was Twenty Years Ago!

The other day a Golfer wrote that he is still playing a club he bought from us 20 years ago—and that it is as good as ever. This is no uncommon experience. For more than twenty-two years we have been putting such quality into

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clubs. Ask your Pro or Dealer.

The wide range of our line will surprise you. There is a club for every kind of play. Perhaps you will find in our catalog just what you have been looking for.

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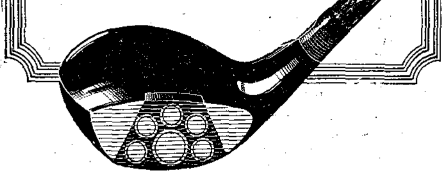

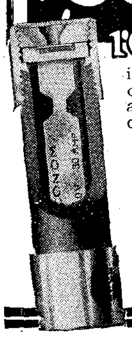

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insure maximum safety and minimum cost in safeguarding electrical circuits against the fire and accident hazards of overloads and short circuits. An inexpensive "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. The Economy is the pioneer renewable fuse. As compared with the use of one-time fuses, it cuts annual fuse maintenance costs approximately 80%.

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FINE FOR HOME ENJOYMENT AND HOSPITALITY
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

present analyses of many oil-field waters and suggest how such analyses can be used to advantage in avoiding trouble with water in oil-fields. Valuable information is also given regarding the chemical interactions which probably occur underground in some oil-fields when waters containing different salts in solution become mixed and interact to form precipitates which cement and close the rock pores and decrease or stop the flow of oil.

"The discovery of the source of the oil-field brines is essential to an understanding of their relations to the oil with which they are mixed, and to an interpretation of them as indicators of future success or failure in new fields which are being tested with the drill. The brines have usually been regarded as fossil sea-water, which was imprisoned in the sands and clays as these were deposited on the sea-bottom. After extended chemical studies, however, the authors conclude that tho these brines may originally have been sea-water they have been changed in various ways, principally in the nature and proportions of the salts they contain and in their concentration.

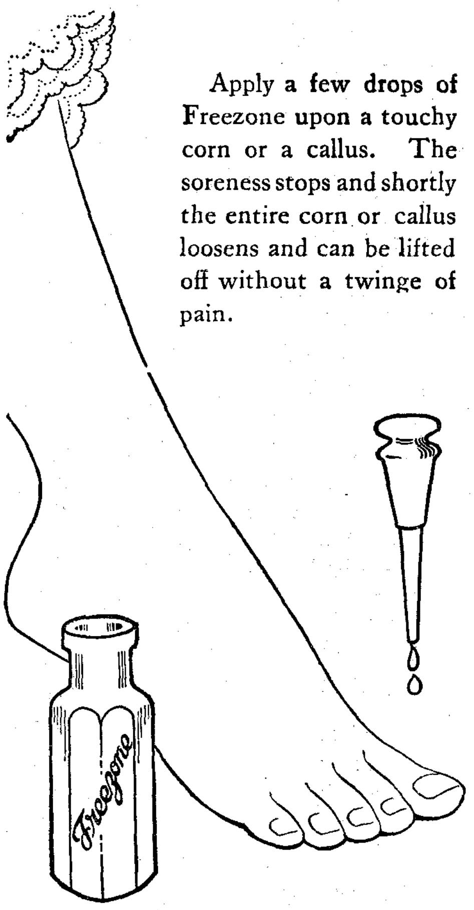
"These changes have probably been more effective than the original composition of the sea-water in determining the present composition of the oil-field brines. The changes in composition are believed to have resulted from the leaching of the sediments by the water and from the chemical interaction of the brines with other waters of different composition. The concentration is believed to have resulted largely from the evaporation of the water in the brine deep underground, the vapor passing into large volumes of natural gas. Gas migrates much more easily than oil and escapes at the surface in large quantities. It is believed to have been forming in deep strata under oil-fields and escaping for ages, bearing with it enormous volumes of water vapor. In some places the concentration of the water has thus gone on until salts were precipitated in the rocks in large quantities, perhaps closing or sealing up the oil in the rocks so that it can not be obtained by drilling wells. Some wells fail almost immediately after they begin to flow, being 'salted up' in this way. This 'salting up' appears to be due to the rapid evaporation underground of moisture from the brine into gases that escape from the well and the consequent supersaturation of the brine and the precipitation of solid salts, which clog the rock-pores and the drill-hole or casing.

"The oil-field brines are unique in composition, for they contain practically no sulfates, the ratio of the sodium and magnesium to the chlorin in them is less than in sea-water and the ratio of calcium to chlorin is greater. Moreover, oil-field brines range in concentration from slightly less to several times greater than sea-water. The brines are distinguishable from fresh surface waters by their much lower content of carbonates. The value of establishing the character of oil-field waters becomes apparent when it is recognized that the analysis of a brine obtained in wildcat or prospect drilling may indicate whether oil is present near a drill-hole in the stratum from which the brine is obtained, even if the drill strikes no oil."

Lift Corns Out With Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they lift off

Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a touchy corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.



Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Tiny bottle costs few cents at drug stores—anywhere

Adv.

Tennis Taught by an Expert

in **Modern Tennis**, by P. A. Vaile. A thorough, expert description of the principles and methods used by the International champions. 48 photographs of McLoughlin, Brookes, Williams, etc., in action. *Cloth, by mail, $2.16.* **Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.**

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An Expert Buyer's Statement

"Formerly the typewriters used in our office were priced at $100 each. Now we buy Olivers at $57. This saving of nearly half means a great deal to us because we use so many machines. If any typewriter is worth $100, it is this Oliver Nine, which we buy direct from the maker. After using Olivers we will never go back to $100 machines. It is pure waste."

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Oliver Typewriters

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Over 700,000 Sold

Among our customers are:

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- Pennsylvania Railroad
- Lord & Thomas
- Columbia Graphophone Company
- Bethlehem Steel Co.
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- New York Edison Co.
- Cluett, Peabody & Co.
- National City Bank of New York
- Hart, Schaffner & Marx
- Encyclopedia Britannica
- American Bridge Co.
- Otis Elevator Co.
- Diamond Match Co.
- Fore River Ship Building Corporation
- Boy Scouts of America
- Corn Products Refining Company
- Boston Elevated Railway

The Oliver Typewriter Company now sells direct. It has discarded old and wasteful ways.

During the war we learned that it was unnecessary to have great numbers of traveling salesmen and numerous, expensive branch houses throughout the country. We were also able to discontinue many other superfluous, costly sales methods. You benefit by these savings.

Our new way saves $43 and so we sell brand new Oliver Nines for $57.

This is the exact $100 machine—not a change has been made. Such is our $2,000,000 guarantee.

Free Trial

Merely mail us the coupon and we will send you an Oliver for five days' free trial. Try it at your office or at home. If you decide to keep it, pay us at the rate of $3 per month. If you return it, we will gladly refund the outgoing transportation charges. Old machines are accepted in exchange at fair valuation.

The Oliver Nine has the universal standard keyboard. So any operator may turn to it without the slightest hesitation. And it has a dozen other features which attract. It is greatly simplified in construction, having far less parts. It is noted for its freedom from trouble, great durability and easy operation.

Why Be Wasteful?

Whether you use one typewriter or one hundred, this new Oliver plan saves you half.

No machine does better work. No typewriter is speedier. None are more satisfactory in the long run than the Oliver Nine.

All this you can know for yourself very easily. You are your own salesman and decide for yourself.

Read the coupon. Note how simple our plan is. Then mail it today for either a free-trial Oliver, or our amazing book entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy." With the latter we send an illustrated catalog describing the Oliver in detail.

Which for you? Check one or the other item on the coupon now.

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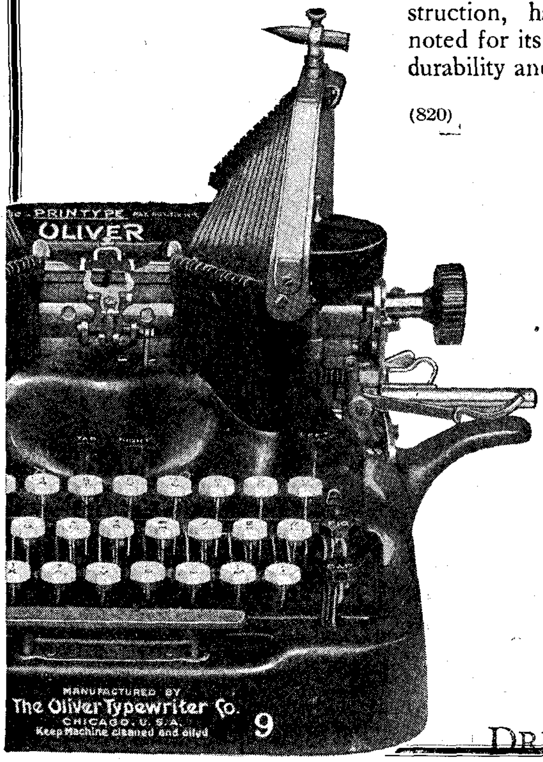
The Oliver Typewriter Company

103-A Oliver Typewriter Building **Chicago, Ill.**



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☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $57 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

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This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

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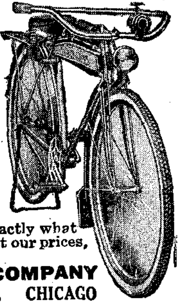

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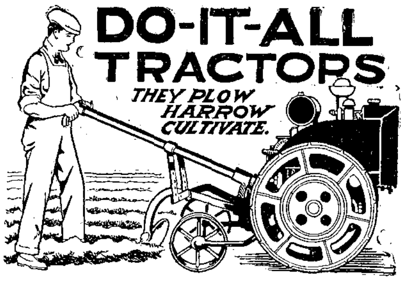

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Have better food with one-quarter of the work. The Rapid transforms cheaper cuts of meat into delicious "treats" for the table. Cut down to less than one-quarter the time you spend over a sizzling hot range. Have more time for more pleasant home work—for more play-time with the children—and still no worry about meals being ready, cooked to perfection, "on time." Over 250,000 Rapids in use prove its superiority. Write me NOW—get a Rapid—Aluminum Lined Throughout, including the top cover—with Full Equipment of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils.

Use It To Cook Your Meals For 30 Days' FREE TRIAL

—on my personal money-back guarantee. See how *it cuts down your fuel bill—reduces your grocery bill* so that it more than pays for itself in a few months—enables you *easily* to do without a maid. If your whole family isn't perfectly *delighted,* send it right back and I will return your money without one word of argument.

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THE MARVELS OF MILK

MILK and eggs occupy a unique position among common articles of diet, we are told by Dr. Percy G. Stiles, professor of physiology in the Harvard Medical School. The fitness of most foods may be challenged, but these are of nature's own providing. It is self-evident, says Professor Stiles, writing in *The Forecast* (Philadelphia, June), that an egg contains all that is needed for the development of a chick and that milk can be transmuted into the various tissues of a growing animal. These, he asserts, would be justifiable inferences from the facts of life, and confirmation for them was long ago furnished from the laboratory. To quote and condense his article:

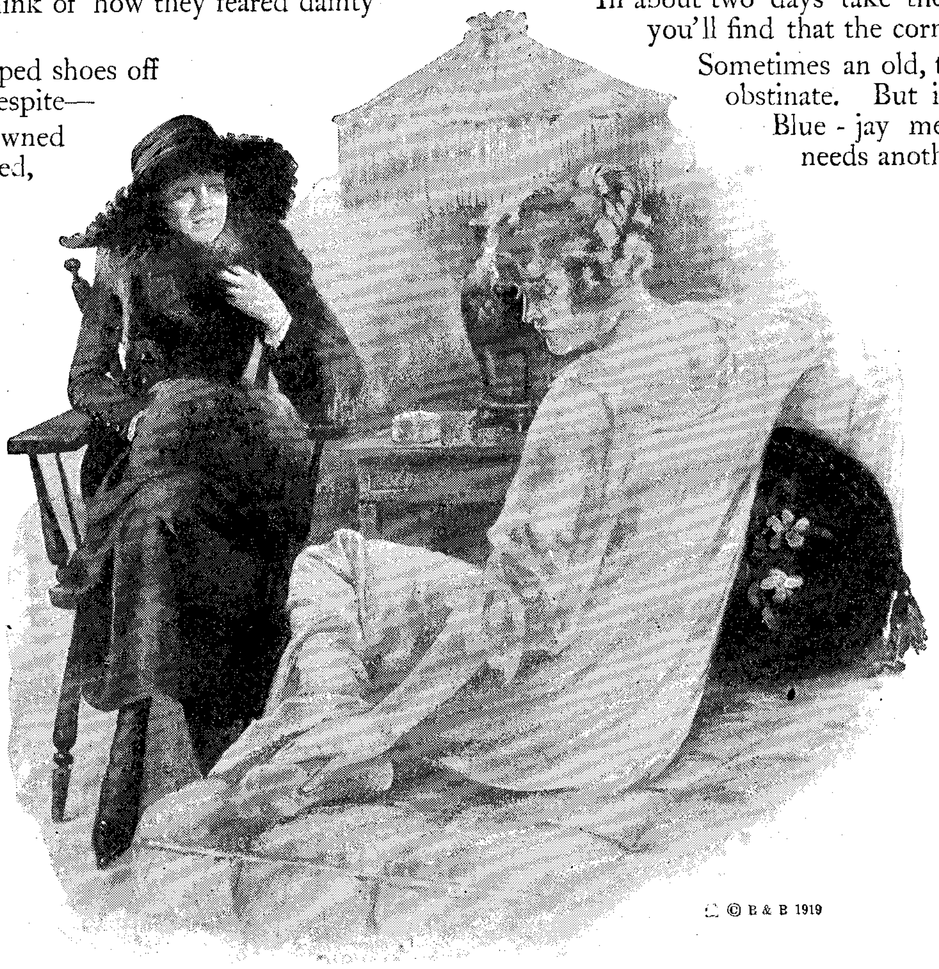
"The perfect adaptation of milk to its nutritional purpose has been demonstrated in connection with its mineral content. Milk may be dried, completely burned, and then the residual ash may be analyzed. In a parallel fashion the body of a young animal may be cremated and the mineral constituents determined. The correspondence is surprizing. Soda, lime, potash, and magnesia—the proportions of all these are nearly identical in the milk and in the suckling. The same is true of the phosphates and chlorides. When, on the other hand, we compare the inorganic residues of milk and of blood, for a given species, we find no agreement whatever. We are led to wonder at the working of the cells of the mammary gland. As the production of milk goes on these cells are dependent upon the blood for their raw material. But they do not transmit to the milk the soluble salts of the blood by a simple filtration; they exercise a most remarkable selective power.

"It is not wholly far-fetched to say that the body which is to be exists in solution in milk. Milk, like faith, is 'the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Since the tissues to be elaborated are composed largely of proteins, especial interest attaches to the nitrogenous compounds in milk. Comparison of milks provided for the nourishment of animals of different kinds has disclosed the fact that the protein is always abundant in species having a rapid rate of growth. The human infant takes six months to double its weight at birth. A calf accomplishes this doubling in a much shorter time and, in harmony with this, cow's milk carries a decidedly higher percentage of protein.

"It is probably fair to claim that a food specialized to promote growth will be found valuable in convalescence. Fasting, whether it is voluntary or enforced by illness, makes a draft upon the tissues including those which are active as well as the adipose. The renewal of the wasted organs must be a process closely resembling their original development years before. Milk, which served so well in the former case, should be found almost equally suitable in the later emergency. In a single respect it is known to be deficient: It is very poor in iron. The reason this shortcoming does not make itself felt in infancy is that the child is born with a store of iron which will suffice for some months without additions."

THEY LAUGH AT CORNS

The Millions Who Know Blue-jay



Most people nowadays laugh at a corn, knowing it is needless. They know that all the pain and bother can be ended in a jiffy.

They even smile at themselves—smile to think of the ways in which they used to coddle corns.

They smile to think of how they feared dainty shoes—

Of how they slipped shoes off to give the corn a respite—

Of how they frowned while others laughed, because an aching corn claimed all their attention.

They smile to think of how they tried to ease corns—

Of how they soaked and pared and padded—

Of the hours they spent to get just brief relief—

Of how they kept corns year after year, and came to call them "pet corns."

And they smile to think of the old-time treatments which somebody said would end corns—

Of their mussiness and harshness—

Of the soreness which they caused—

Of how the toe often suffered far more than the corn.

There was never a little trouble anywhere near so defiant—

Nor nearly so persistent.

Yet there was never a trouble so easily ended, and the millions who laugh at corns know it.

A corn today is like a dirt spot which needs but a touch of soap.

It is like a small rip which needs a few stitches.

We smile at folks who neglect such things. And a corn nowadays is solely due to just such a trifling neglect.

Try treating a corn in this way once and you'll laugh at all corns thereafter. Simply apply a Blue-jay plaster. You can do it in an instant.

Then go your way—forget the corn. It will never pain again.

In about two days take the Blue-jay off, and you'll find that the corn is ended.

Sometimes an old, tough corn proves obstinate. But it can't resist this Blue-jay method. It simply needs another application.

Blue-jay has for years been ending corns in this way. It has proved itself to millions.

Any time you let it, it will prove itself to you.

It Is Scientific

Blue-jay was invented by a famous chemist. It is made by a surgical dressing house of world-wide reputation.

It is the modern, scientific way of dealing with a corn.

Proved In One Minute

You can prove in one minute that Blue-jay completely stops the pain.

You can prove that it places the aching toe in comfortable condition.

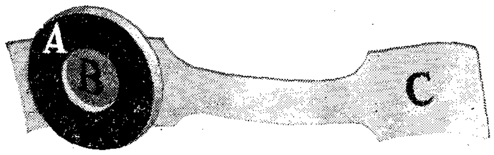
In 48 hours you will know that it ends corns—ends them completely without pain or soreness.

You will know that any future corn can be likewise ended, the moment it appears.

You will know that corns are needless. That paring is folly. And that old-time methods ought to be abandoned.

Why not prove this tonight?

Bauer & Black, Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products, Chicago, New York, Toronto



How B&B Blue=jay Acts

A is a felt pad which stops the corn pain by relieving the pressure.
B is the B & B wax which gently undermines the corn. Note how the whole effect is centered on the corn.
C is rubber-coated Adhesive which wraps the toe comfortably and holds everything in place.

B&B **Blue=jay**
The Scientific Corn Ender

Stops Pain Instantly—Ends Corns Completely

25 Cents—At Druggists

That "New" Market Right at Hand!

--Texas-

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In 1918 Texas was FIRST in value of farm products—the price received when marketed—with - - -

$691,651,000

There's Cattle Money–

Texas is one of the great meat-producing states of the union. It ranks third in the value of its livestock with

$455,000,000

Then, There's Oil—

With over 30,000 square miles under lease at a cost of $600,000,000 and $150,000,000 to be spent in 1919 in exploration, Texas' oil industry brings to land owners and wage earners

$750,000,000

There is no need of seeking some far-distant market for a manufactured product unless it has already conquered Texas.

Here is an area of demand right at home that is literally clamoring for substantial merchandise.

It is a market able to buy. It has plenty of natural resources. You cannot find any section of Texas which hasn't some particularly convincing set of figures illustrating its buying power.

For Instance: The El Paso Region

is one quite as large as the average state, with impressive production totals. The mines in the territory served by El Paso produced $275,000,000 in copper, silver and gold in 1918. The ranches shipped over 400,000 head of cattle to market. The irrigated lands nearby produced millions of dollars' worth of truck, and the vineyards millions more. El Paso is the principal jobbing point for New Mexico, Arizona and a vast section of Old Mexico; and El Paso itself, with at least 100,000 population, is no mean market.

You Cannot Take Texas For Granted

Realize there are other zones in Texas quite as important as El Paso; that each of them is a teeming productive area with means to buy; that reaching them with the story of your product's worth is not a matter to leave exclusively to some national medium, no matter how great its circulation. You should seek an intimate, man-to-man acquaintance with them in the papers they read every day.

Fourteen Papers Ready to Blaze the Way For You

Austin American
Austin Statesman
Beaumont Enterprise
Beaumont Journal
Dallas Daily Times Herald
Dallas Dispatch
Waco News Tribune
El Paso Times
Fort Worth Record
Galveston Tribune
Houston Chronicle
Houston Post
San Antonio Light
Waco Times Herald

Any of Them Will Answer Trade Territory Queries Promptly

Prepared by the Southwestern Advertising Company, Dallas, Texas

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

July 9.—By a vote of 208 to 115, the German National Assembly adopts a resolution ratifying the Peace Treaty. Ninety-five deputies refrained from voting.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German Emperor, telegraphs King George and begs him to desist in his effort to extradite the former monarch, pledging himself to assist the King in bringing to light "the truth regarding the war and its consequences."

July 10.—President Ebert of Germany signs the bill ratifying the Peace Treaty and the document is dispatched to Versailles.

July 11.—Marshal Foch and representatives of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia appear before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to discuss the movement of the partizans of Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist Foreign Minister, against Czecho-Slovakia and Austria and the advisability of combined military action against them.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the mission recently sent to Moscow by Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, has returned with several million counterfeit English and French bank-notes to be used in furthering Bolshevik propaganda.

Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, leaves Paris to return to America.

July 12.—Premier Clemenceau officially notifies the head of the German Peace Delegation of the raising of the German blockade.

The Supreme Council of the Allies begin the considertion of the question of raising the blockade of Russia.

July 15.—The question of the future fate of the former German Emperor is taken up for consideration by the Inter-Allied Committee on War Responsibility in Paris.

Postmaster-General Burleson rescinds the order, issued the day after war was declared, suspending all mail-service to Germany

CENTRAL POWERS

July 9.—Herr Wissell, German Minister of Economics, resigns when his schemes for government control of economic reconstruction are defeated in the Cabinet by a vote of 13 to 1.

July 10.—Tension between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments is indicated by dispatches received in Paris from Vienna and Budapest. The Austrian minister, Dr. Otto Bauer, demands the recall of the Hungarian Minister, Czobed, from Vienna.

July 14.—Three thousand Galician Jews are arrested in the streets of Budapest, according to advices received at Vienna. Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian *Soviet* Government, declares in reply to a Polish protest against these arrests that it was done to protect Hungarian Jews against pogroms sure to follow the influx of the Galicians.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

July 9.—As the result of an advance over a front of 70 miles by the troops of General Denikine, the Crimea has been entirely cleared of Bolsheviki, according to a War Office statement issued in London.

July 10.—A great battle is reported to have been in progress for several days in eastern Galicia between the Ukrainians and the Poles, according to advices from Vienna. The Ukrainians are said to be forcing the Polish troops to retire.

July 11.—A dispatch from Romanovka,

CHASE
DREDNAUT
Motor
Topping
Give serious thought to the top material when buying a new car or when re-topping.

Chase Drednaut Motor Topping

is guaranteed weatherproof—appropriate in every detail—adds to the beauty and dignity of any car and remains true in finish over a long period of use.

Perhaps you are one of the many, who, to their sorrow, accepted without heed, a top on its face value—look further now—specify DREDNAUT and be protected both by the material and our trademark.

If your top is made of DREDNAUT, you know that it is the best to be had—admitting that it is costly, yet it is economical, owing to its sterling qualities of good appearance and durability.

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Motor-car and top makers know the Chase reputation for quality; service stations, garages and repair men can also test Drednaut by replacing old tops with it and keeping track of results. Once used in this way, Drednaut soon becomes a standard for judging appearance and durability.

The "CHASE" trademark stands for over seventy-one years' leadership in manufacturing—one of the several reasons why leading car manufacturers use CHASE DREDNAUT MOTOR TOPPING.

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Likewise when Re-topping

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Expressive English

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

Here is the most *usable* new bock on English expression for men and women who need to put English to *practical* use. This volume explains simply and directly just how you can make everything you say or write go straight to the heart of your subject with the greatest power and effect.

This new book shows you the factors that make what *you say powerful and convincing, and beautiful in form.* It points out the slips and indiscretions which take the life out of your words.

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Siberia, reports that a force of Bolsheviki, in a recent surprize attack on an American camp in that city, killed twenty-one, after which the Bolsheviki were repulsed by the Americans. Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, leaves for Omsk to make a special investigation of the Russian situation.

July 14.—A Congress of representatives of various organizations in Siberia meet at Omsk to organize support for the Siberian Army arrayed against the Bolsheviki.

FOREIGN

July 9.—The British dirigible *R-34*, which recently reached this country on the first transatlantic flight from Europe to America by dirigible, starts on her return journey.

July 11.—According to reports received at the State Department, the Mexican Government has confiscated the property of the Scottish-Mexican Oil Company, a British company with several American stockholders, the first actual confiscation that has come to light under the Carranza decrees, which have been the subject of protests from the United States and several European governments.

Owing to recent disorders at Fiume between Italian troops and other elements of occupation, three Allied warships, one each from the American, British, and French navies have been ordered to that city. The situation at Fiume is reported to be more quiet.

An increase of $1.44 a ton in the price of coal is reported from London. It is said that this will enable American coal-exporters to compete with the miners of Great Britain.

July 12.—Enver Pasha and two other Turkish leaders are condemned to death by a Turkish court martial, being found responsible for Armenian massacres during the war.

July 13.—The British dirigible *R-34*, commanded by Maj. G. H. Scott, reaches London on her return trip from Mineola, New York, seventy-five hours and three minutes after the start was made.

Italian Socialists publish a manifesto proclaiming a general strike July 20 and 21 as a protest against the Peace Treaty.

July 14.—The Lloyd George Government is preparing a plan for the reorganization of the British Empire, designed to convert its sixty component countries into one nation.

Following a debate in the House of Commons, the Government postpones an enforcement of the six-shilling increase in the price of coal, yielding to demands of the miners.

According to reports received at Vienna, the city of Fiume, recently the scene of disorders between Italian and French troops, is again quiet, with the Italian Provost-Marshal maintaining order.

The murderers of a number of American citizens in Mexico have been apprehended and executed by the Mexican Government, according to a statement made in Washington by the Mexican Ambassador.

July 15.—Strike riots occur in a number of places in Italy. In Sicily rioters raise a cry for a *Soviet* government.

DOMESTIC

July 9.—The war-cost of the United States up to June 20, 1919, was $30,177,000,000 according to a statement submitted by Secretary Glass to the Congressional Appropriations Committee.

July 10.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, hands in his resignation to become effective August 1. It is understood that he will be succeeded by John Barton Payne, of Chicago, General Counselor of the Railroad Administration.

President Wilson delivers an address on the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty, and submits the Treaty to the Senate in open session. Virtually the entire address was devoted to a defense of the fundamental principle of a League of Nations.

Dr. A. Jacobi, famous physician and specialist in children's diseases, dies at his home at Lake George, New York, aged eighty-nine.

July 12.—President Wilson vetoes the repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law.

Dr. Max Müller, one of the foremost Egyptologists in the world, dies by drowning, at Wildwood, New Jersey.

July 13.—Governor Smith of New York issues a proclamation calling a special term of the Supreme Court for the investigation by a grand jury of criminal anarchy and other acts directed against organized government.

The United States Shipping Board, in an effort to settle the troubles between the steamship owners and striking seamen, grants a wage-increase approximating 10 per cent. to employees of vessels operated from Atlantic and the Gulf ports.

The "wets" in the House begin a fight on the Volstead Prohibition Bill by asking for amendments, which will have the effect, if adopted, to strike out the provision dealing with war-time prohibition; to kill the definition declaring intoxicating all liquors containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol; to insert a provision permitting 2.75 per cent. beer, and to strike out the provision prohibiting holding liquors for beverage purposes outside the home.

All the Republican members of the Senate unite in proposing four reservations to the League of Nations, providing that it be made clear that the United States does not undertake to guarantee the political and territorial integrity of every member state against external aggression; that the United States expressly reserves the Monroe Doctrine from interference by the League; that the country reserves all domestic questions from the jurisdiction of the League; and that the United States reserves the right to withdraw from the League upon two years' notice, regardless of whether other member states consider its obligations under the League as fulfilled.

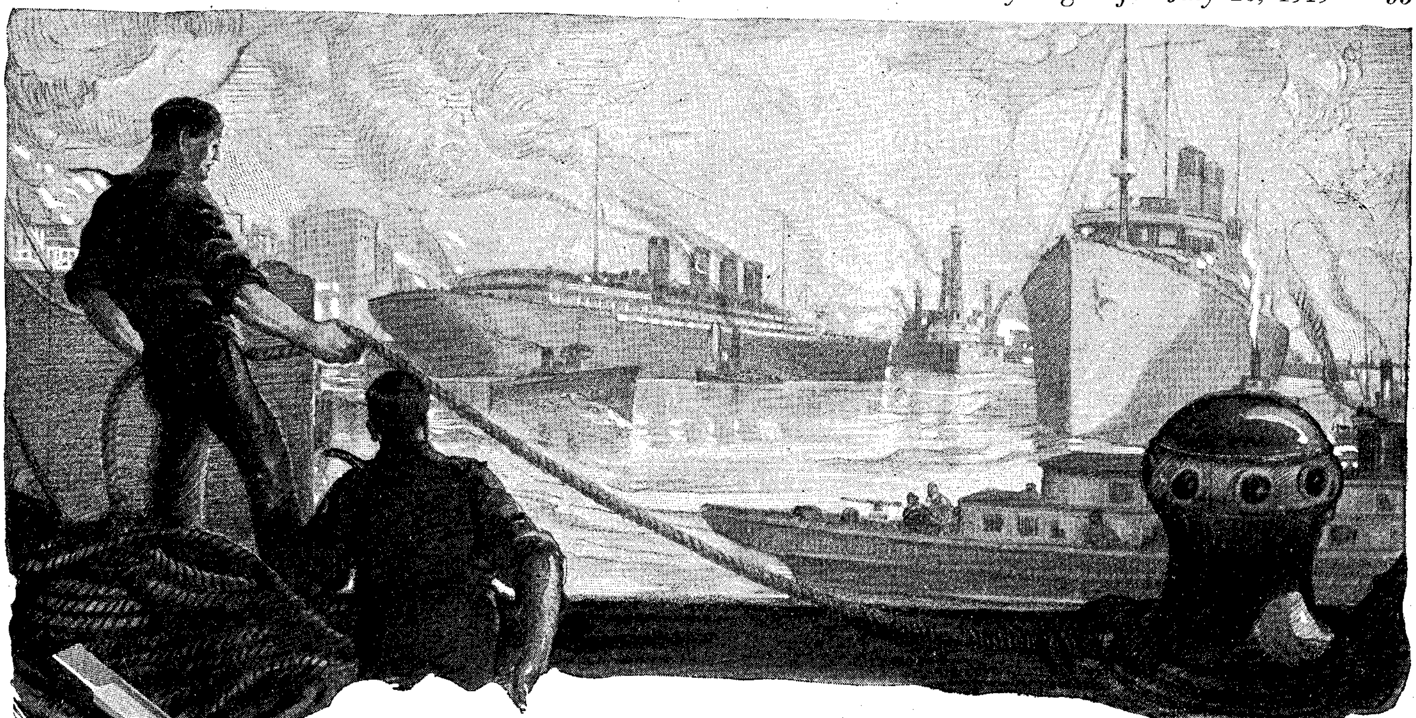
July 14.—The contest in the House over the amendments proposed to the prohibition bill by the "wets" ends in victory for the "drys," the bill remaining as it was originally drafted except for minor amendments correcting its language.

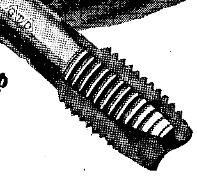
An attempt in the House to pass the repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law over the President's veto fails, the vote standing 247 to 135, which was eight votes less than the two-thirds of the members present necessary to pass the repeal.

President Wilson receives, at Washington, a mission from Abyssinia, sent to this country to congratulate the American Government on the victory of the Allied nations.

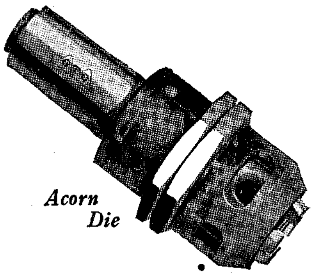
The immediate resumption of commercial relations with Germany by American business men is authorized in export and import rulings issued by the War Trade Board section of the State Department.

Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, arrives in the United States, for the purpose of handing in his resignation as Ambassador.





Gun Tap



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

ALIENS LEAVING OUR SHORES IN LARGE NUMBERS—WHAT IF WE HAD HAD NO IMMIGRATION?

An exodus of aliens "is growing like a mania," and "1,200 foreigners are leaving New York every day," so said recent head-lines in New York newspapers, the reason being a temporary scarcity of work, comparatively large savings, and a desire to see relatives. The exodus seems to have become most pronounced among Italians, Greeks, and Serbians. These "form a large proportion of the line which may be seen every day outside the Customs House entrance, within which they are examined by officials." The average amount of money carried by the emigrants was believed to be about $2,000. On amounts in excess of $1,000 Italians, Greeks, and Serbians are required to pay 12 per cent. as income tax. Eighty per cent. of the returning aliens are Italians. There are few Scandinavians, but large numbers of Greeks and Serbians. The vast majority did not intend to come back, altho many said that in four or five years they expected to return. Some of the Italians frankly said their desire was to purchase a farm in Italy with the money they had laid away under swollen war-wages.

Many Italians and Greeks had money enough to allow them to "live and support their families at home in comfort for the rest of their lives." Thousands among them were composed of workers released by industries which were producing exclusively war-materials at greatly increased capacities. Few of them saw that shortage of work was only temporary. The average age of the aliens going home was about forty-five. Scarcity of space in the steerages of passenger-ships prevented the outpouring from growing greater. There were usually 2,500 on the waiting-list. The office forces of various departments dealing with what had become almost "bulk exportation of illiterate humanity" had been doubled and trebled. Fourteen months ago six customs clerks did everything necessary. Now there are seventy-five. Commenting on the exodus, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

> "Recently three steamers left this port for Italy with more than five thousand passengers on board, much more than half of whom were returning to their native land after being occupied in industries and trade here. They may have high hopes of helping to build up industries and trade over there and the intention of staying permanently for the purpose, with no continued tide moving in this direction. This movement is not limited to Italians or to aliens who have not become American citizens, and how long it will continue no man can tell. As our industries and trade get fully readjusted and foreign commerce is built up in both directions, there may be another turn in the tide.
>
> "A good deal of money has been collected from these departing aliens in the way of income tax. It is said to have been more than $1,000,000,000 since the process began, and averaged over $350,000 a month. It has amounted once or twice to more than $20,000 in a day. On the other hand, many of these migrating persons had savings invested here which they carry away with them. The effect of that is not likely to be seriously felt. Possibly the draft from the labor force will be, and may run through various lines of production and trade. Large plans are being laid for building up industries and trade, including agencies of transportation on land and sea, in which much labor will be employed, especially when development gets well under way in other countries. That will have effect upon the movement of labor between nations. It can not now be calculated, but it may induce a change of policy in dealing with it. There is special need of long-sightedness in these days."

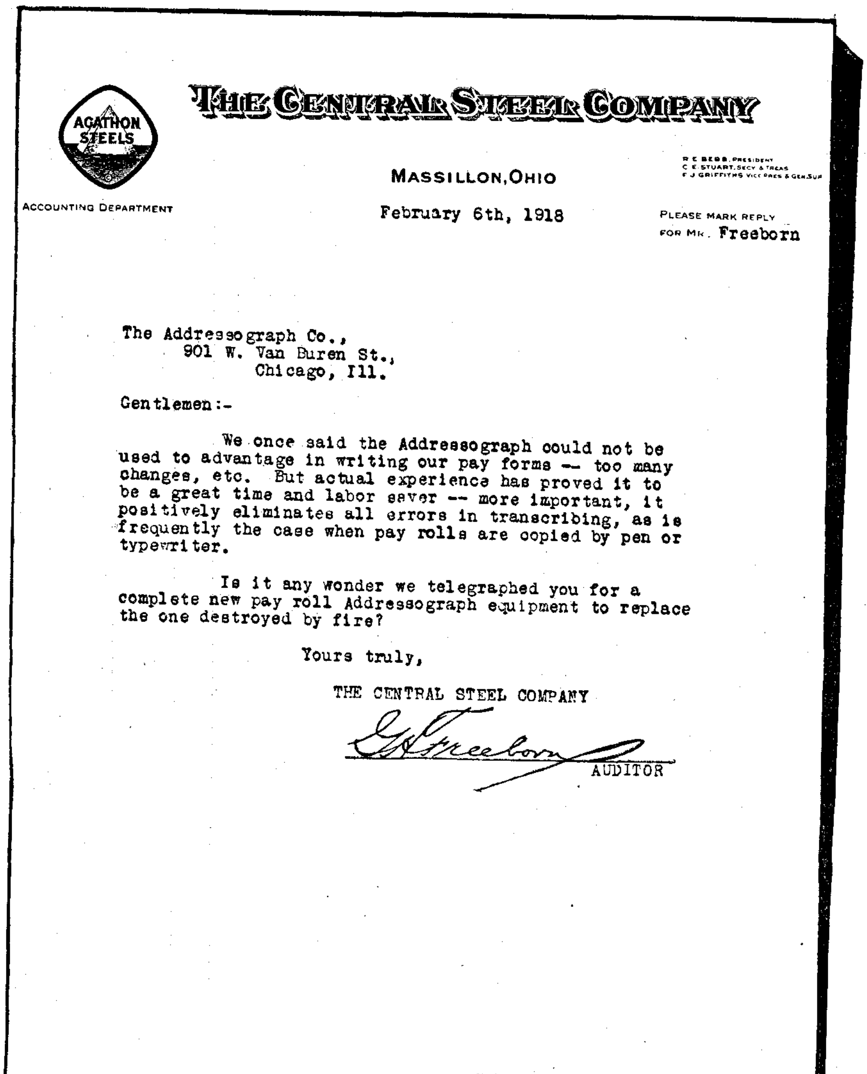
In another article the same paper notes that an Interracial Council has been formed "with a view to checking this movement, and, if practicable, reversing it." Its main purpose is declared to be "to improve conditions for bringing these foreign elements into harmony with American ideas, with a better knowledge of conditions and of principles and methods." Of this purpose an essential feature is "the spread of the native language of the United States, an elementary knowledge of its history and Government, and a cooperation of natives in bringing about a more complete coalescence." In other words, what is needed most is "the Americanization of those who come to this country to live and become citizens." The Interracial Council, in a prospectus, advocates making the country "a one-language country." We have three million people, it says, who do not speak English and 6,000,000 who do not read or write it. Instead of becoming interested in this country and investing their money in homes here, they are taking out of the country $1,400,000,000, according to a calculation made for this prospectus, a sum which does not seem, however, to refer specially to those who are actually going out with their families, but includes also sums of money sent away for investment.

The Council would make our foreign-language press pro-American, not by suppression, nor by elimination, but by making wholesome use of it. It believes also that the way to forestall the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki is to see that the foreign-born get the right idea about American business, life, and opportunities, and not to "leave the whole field to the agitator." The Council contends that the heart of the whole situation "is the foreign-language press, which should be "put on an American basis in its business methods and its point of view, and in material printed and advertising patronage." Then "a large part of the battle will be won." If we are to reach the foreign-born it must be through their societies and leaders and through their press; that is, "not by control, but by cooperation." The Interracial Council includes business and labor men and racial leaders. It is directing its effort, "not for profit, but for the benefit of business America." Commenting on these ideas, *The Journal of Commerce* says:

> "Whatever forces may be under this movement or back of it, there is no doubt about the desirability of the results which it professes to be working for. There is great need of a new policy of Amercanization for foreign elements in the population. That has been sufficiently demonstrated by the experience we have been going through in the last four or five years and the condition we are in now. There are crude un-American elements which have been seriously troublesome. The fault has not been all on one side, that of employers or that of workingmen; and what is specially needed now is a mutual understanding and harmonious cooperation. One of the dangers of the time is a diminution in the volume and quality of production on various lines and in the effective interchange and distribution of results. In time past the factors and agencies in these processes have come far short of attainable results, and by proper cooperation and harmony they could achieve much greater and better effect, tho the number engaged in action and the time devoted to it should be materially lessened. It is time for a firm step forward in industry and business as well as in Government and public conduct."

The situation has led a writer in the New York *Times* to point to one element in the situation "which is perhaps the most important of all, but it receives little or no consideration." This is the problem, "What would have happened if, during the century and a half of our national life, we had received no immigration?" The writer points to a school of economists who have reasoned from a "biological axiom" that as the rate of increase in population is determined solely by the supply of fertile land and food, therefore the twenty millions who have come to our shores "have prevented the birth of twenty millions of native-born Americans." Along this line the *Times* writer proceeds to say:

> "In Colonial American families the birth-rate had been small before leaving Great Britain, but increased amazingly on American soil, all during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1751, when our population was about one million, Benjamin Franklin said that the immigrants who had produced this number were generally believed to have numbered less than eighty thousand—a gain of over twelve-fold in little more than a century. In some parts of the Colonies the people, without the aid of immigration, doubled in twenty-five years, and there were localities in which they doubled in less than twenty years. Up to 1820, the entire population of New England and of the regions settled from New England came from immigrants who numbered not over twenty thousand. These mainly arrived between 1620 and 1640, the immigration from 1640 to 1820 being virtually nil. Many writers, including Sydney G. Fisher, Edward Jarvis, and Gen. Francis Walker, have said that the subsequent checking in native growth came as a result of the great wave of immigration which began in 1820. If it had not been for this, they say, our total population, exclusively derived from the elder stock, would now be as great as, or even greater than, it is.
>
> "This would have meant, of course, that our railways would have been built and our factories manned by American laborers. A doubt is permissible, in spite of the 'biological axiom,' whether they would have been forthcoming in sufficient numbers to accomplish the results we have to-day. A rise in the standards of living. to say nothing of increasing luxury, such as became inevitable with the development of the continent, would probably have acted as a check on the birth-rate. But the slowing down of our development might not have been an unmixed calamity. What we lost in the sum total of wealth we should probably have gained in a more equitable distribution of what we had—fewer swollen fortunes and less poverty.
>
> "One result of recruiting our population from foreign peoples has been peculiarly



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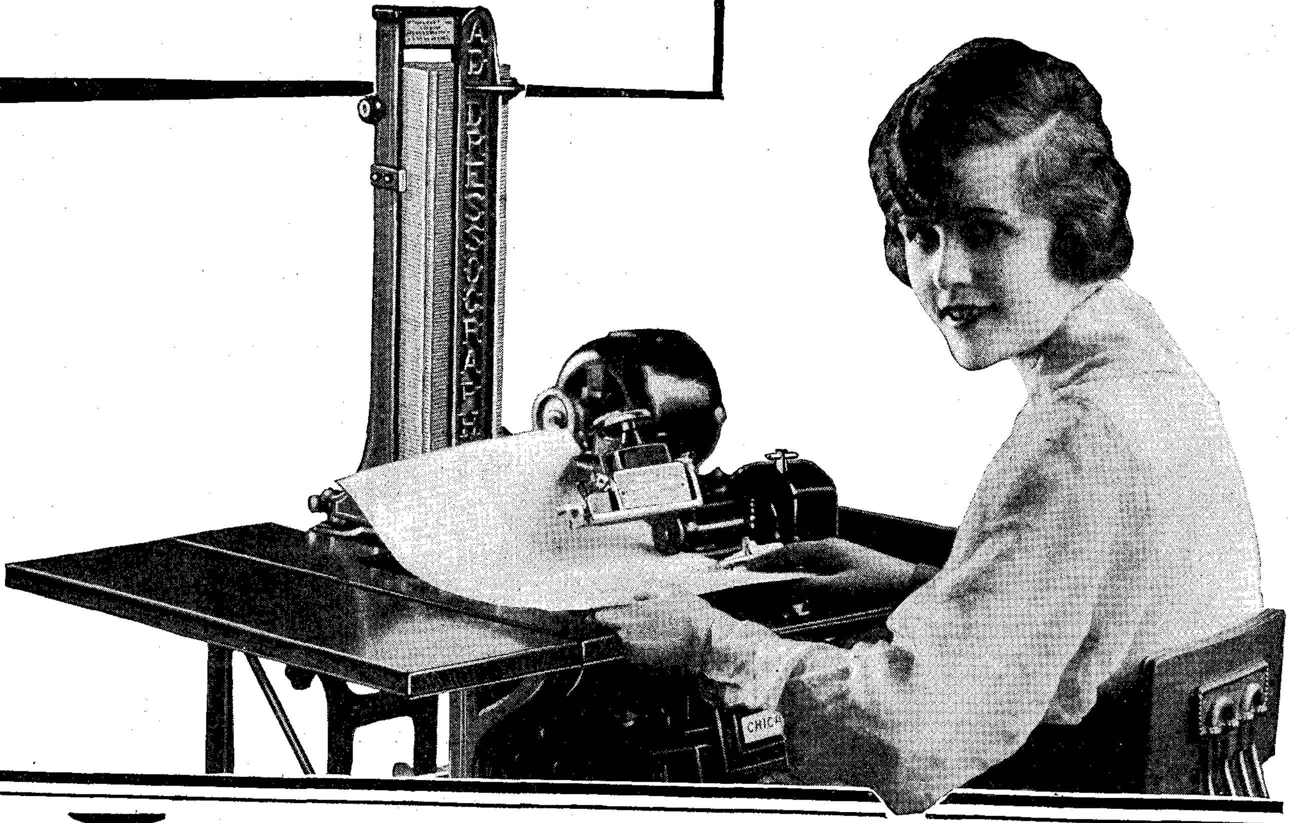

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unfortunate. For an English-speaking American to accept certain forms of hand-labor is to fall quite out of his natural sphere. Any form of brain-work, however humble or ill-paid, appears to be preferable. We have thus vast numbers of middle-class Americans living on salaries actually less than the wages of foreign hand-laborers. And among these middle-class people the birth-rate is alarmingly small. Above all, the unregulated influx of foreigners, ignorant of our ways, has brought a loss in the vigor and integrity of our native institutions. Bolshevism and socialism also very largely are the product of the people who have been welcomed by captains of industry intent on immediate material results.

"Our lofty sentiments and our materialism are alike wounded by the proposal to limit immigration by means of selective tests. But if the result is to convince our middle-class respectables of the dignity and worth of hand-labor and at the same time to guard the integrity of our free institutions, there will be a compensation."

THE UPWARD MOVEMENT IN BUILDING

Another "sharp gain" in building permits is reported in *Dun's Review*, which regards the gain as "further concrete evidence of a wide-spread revival of construction activities." Permits issued in June at 101 of the country's representative cities involved an estimated expenditure of $114,582,111, which was a total "not only 193.7 per cent. in excess of the $39,009,011 of the same month of 1918, but the largest of any month in a long period, and contrasted with $94,284,615 at 104 centers in May of this year, $73,366,125 at 101 cities in April, and $51,282,735 at 102 points in March." Each month this year, aside from January, "has shown more or less expansion over the 1918 figures, the increase in May being 110.7 per cent., in April, 89.5 per cent., in March, 54.5 per cent., and in February, 15.0 per cent." What recent returns had made clear to *Dun's Review* was the fact that "expectations of declining prices of materials, rather generally entertained earlier in the year, have been largely dissipated, if not wholly eliminated, and that important work which had long been held in abeyance is now going forward." Further comments are made with a table of returns from cities:

"Continued augmentation of the value of permits is shown in Greater New York, the June total, $25,658,124, being 59.3 per cent. above that of May and no less than 628.7 per cent. greater than the small aggregate of $3,520,642 of June, 1918. Comparing with the latter period, all of the five boroughs contribute substantially to the excellent exhibit, the gains in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens being especially noteworthy, while outside the metropolis the permits, $88,923,987, exceed by 150.6 per cent. those of June, last year. Of the one hundred cities, only eight disclose reduction, and at many of the remaining ninety-two centers the increases are striking. Included among the more important of these are Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. The returns, in detail, follow:

June	*1919*	*1918*
Akron	$2,348,282	$812,550
Albany	342,460	105,245
Allentown	114,450	119,925
Atlanta	1,181,037	449,203
Baltimore	5,080,692	474,600
Binghamton	324,446	130,750
Birmingham	295,097	73,158
Boston	2,746,264	1,166,298
Bridgeport	698,692	241,655
Buffalo	1,576,000	687,000
Butte	135,643	52,155
Camden	274,204	169,995
Canton	471,870	205,075
Charleston, W. Va	230,820	125,350
Chicago	11,415,600	4,062,500
Cincinnati	902,100	474,895
Columbus, O	648,660	325,870
Covington	76,025	4,500
Davenport	345,747	69,887
Dayton	$864,853	$395,112
Denver	521,650	225,600
Des Moines	532,140	143,099
Detroit	6,649,045	3,012,975
Duluth	277,863	420,572
East St. Louis	54,050	167,825
El Paso	221,297	58,727
Erie	223,581	285,925
Ft. Smith	208,000	11,400
Ft. Wayne	245,143	123,155
Ft. Worth	750,663	242,989
Grand Rapids	637,010	91,580
Harrisburg	480,850	28,800
Hartford	777,939	487,645
Houston	598,552	125,626
Indianapolis	1,044,260	541,651
Jacksonville	304,795	38,365
Jersey City	475,293	1,232,547
Kansas City, Kan	170,276	97,475
Kansas City, Mo	937,550	698,820
Lawrence	145,460	428,868
Lincoln	161,380	141,951
Los Angeles	1,914,470	778,780
Louisville	473,503	178,512
Manchester	57,445	27,720
Memphis	524,340	150,607
Milwaukee	1,407,640	670,898
Minneapolis	1,351,985	490,235
Mobile	23,675	21,000
Montgomery	58,537	23,936
Muskogee	53,350	70,400
Nashville	495,622	33,275
Newark	1,430,885	580,921
New Bedford	434,300	68,150
New Haven	784,528	179,012
New Orleans	422,865	161,781
Norfolk	1,097,463	311,785
Oakland	704,782	589,422
Omaha	634,320	467,650
Paterson	359,492	133,309
Peoria	1,068,965	103,430
Philadelphia	7,249,175	1,671,900
Pittsburg	1,160,796	976,259
Portland, Me	96,935	18,840
Portland, Ore	1,063,118	476,230
Pueblo	43,200	41,692
Reading	200,100	60,800
Richmond	634,625	198,548
Rochester	597,066	293,415
Saginaw	246,233	98,396
St. Joseph	187,855	22,565
St. Louis	2,016,711	891,863
St. Paul	1,056,432	276,696
Salt Lake	273,405	165,815
San Francisco	1,516,778	1,115,339
Savannah	97,100	17,225
Schenectady	143,855	84,240
Scranton	165,310	43,085
Seattle	1,755,795	1,023,525
Shreveport	174,673	36,401
Sioux City	820,475	139,150
South Bend	961,878	63,148
Spokane	330,620	13,150
Springfield, Ill	173,390	63,285
Springfield, Mass	927,864	132,900
Superior	119,265	57,285
Syracuse	840,695	170,223
Tampa	75,650	31,430
Terre Haute	80,545	77,745
Tacoma	364,357	240,303
Toledo	654,832	507,534
Topeka	152,790	27,645
Troy	66,633	27,200
Utica	330,085	179,375
Washington	2,780,986	755,465
Wheeling	21,000	18,714
Wichita	801,340	419,350
Wilkes-Barre	42,832	56,527
Wilmington	649,889	452,484
Worcester	491,973	307,914
Youngstown	769,820	442,567
Total	$88,923,987	$35,488,369
New York City:		
Manhattan	$10,700,286	$1,215,100
Bronx	2,785,700	264,300
Brooklyn	7,379,545	1,522,827
Queens	4,401,161	403,954
Richmond	391,432	114,461
Total	$25,658,124	$3,520,642
June, 101 Cities	$114,582,111	$39,009,011
May, 104 Cities	94,284,615	44,743,448
April, 101 Cities	73,366,125	38,718,202
Mar., 102 Cities	51,282,735	33,197,513
Feb., 97 Cities	29,074,283	25,275,348
Jan., 94 Cities	18,992,972	25,245,136
Dec., 101 Cities	16,320,984	28,656,867
Nov., 99 Cities	15,351,136	37,831,454
Oct., 106 Cities	22,401,591	41,849,528

AFTER OUR CIVIL WAR AND AFTER THE WORLD WAR

Recalling the after-the-war conditions of the past eight months, in the light of those which immediately followed our Civil War, a writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that while history "does not exactly repeat itself, it certainly has a most remarkable way of paralleling itself." This fact the writer believes to be due to "the common factors of human nature which change seldom and slightly." First of all he notes that economic conditions in the United States during the late war "closely paralleled those of fifty or more years ago." Wholesale prices of commodities in general started to advance rapidly in 1861, and were followed more leisurely by retail prices. The wages of labor followed these as third in order of successive increase. This order of advance was the usual and natural one, and it was found to have occurred, not only in the United States during the three or four years of the World War, but also "in most modern countries under like war-conditions." When the second stage of the changes wrought is considered, the illustration, he finds, "just as pertinent as in the earlier stage, for the lowering of prices after the Civil War." He continues:

> "Wholesale prices began slowly to recede during April, 1865. The first real signs of it appeared about the middle of the month, during the days that elapsed between the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomatox, Va., on April 9, and the surrender of J. E. Johnston to Sherman near Durham, N. C., on April 26. These two surrenders virtually ended hostilities, but the United States Government did not officially declare the war ended by the Presidential proclamation of Andrew Johnson until April 2, 1866. This applied to all the former Confederate States except Texas. A further proclamation on August 20, 1866, declared the war ended in that State and everywhere in the United States. Thus it will be seen that about sixteen months elapsed between the ending of hostilities and the final legal termination of the war. It is now eight months, or about half that time, since the armistice of last November was signed, and the tendency toward change in wholesale prices has been much the same.
>
> "Following the ending of the Civil War retail prices, which had remained very high, declined slowly and gave but little sign of recession until the fall of 1865, and after the crops of that year were harvested. The downward movement was extremely slow in most commodities, and hardly reached what might be considered a normal level until eight or ten years later. Most interesting of all, it is to be noted that the wages of labor showed little or no sign of recession until about 1868, three years after the war had closed."

The writer proceeds to recall that it was "the tremendous expansion of agricultural production, owing to the rapid settlement of the rich lands of the Middle West, and the growth of manufactures, due to new inventions and greater efficiency of industrial labor and management, which accelerated the lowering of prices during the decade following the Civil War." He reminds us, therefore, that, in the present emergency, it can only be by increased production that there can be effected "a lower cost of living with real solid prosperity on the part of labor, of business in general, and the consuming public in particular." More of healthy work, and the consequent result in more production, he declares to be "the one great cure for unrest, political, economic, and intellectual, for unrest in these three fields is inevitably interrelated and dependent the one upon the other." He gives "one final warning:"

> "There is one final warning in the historical parallel as mentioned above. The Civil War was followed by speculation, increased expansion of credit, and reckless investment, with special reference to oil, railroads, etc. This also was followed by 'Black Friday' in 1869, and by the 'hard times' of the succeeding years, which culminated in the panic of 1873 and the labor troubles of 1877. Fortunately for our immediate future, those in present control of our banking and financial interests are well aware of these experiences of fifty years ago, and it is to be hoped that for its own good the investing public in general will not forget what happened at that time. It is the unthinking person who always pays the penalty after all."

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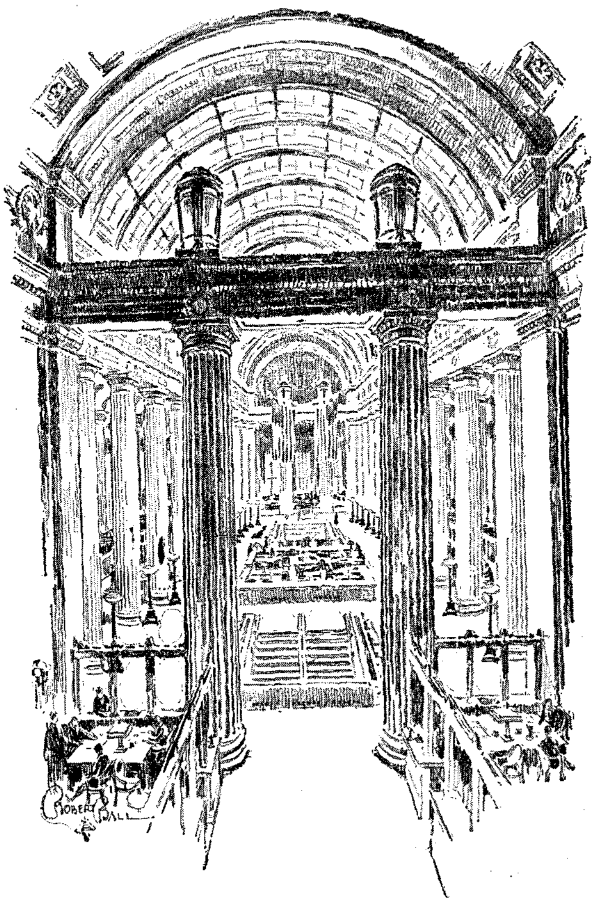

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As for Figures.—"Figures won't lie." "They're not supposed to," answered Ananias. "They're simply raw material in the hands of the expert."—*London Answers.*

No Argument.—"But think of the money you'll save through prohibition."

"Save! Why, the money it took to stock up my cellar will keep me in debt five years!"—*Life.*

Touching Them.—PASTOR—"Don't you think I touched them rather deeply this morning?"

DEACON—"I don't know, sir. I haven't counted up yet."—*Boston Transcript.*

Proof Positive.—WIFE—"I think that chauffeur was under the influence of liquor."

HUSBAND—"I know that he was. He gave me back the right change."—*Virginia Motorist.*

Vocational Training.—"I wouldn't have my boy taught grammar at all, if I had my way."

"That's a strange idea. Why not?"

"I intend that he shall be a writer of popular songs."—*Boston Transcript.*

A 100% Golfer.—"Well, you should be thankful your husband can't play golf at night," said the sympathetic neighbor to a golf widow.

"I don't know about that," she replied. "He can talk about it at night."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Evidently Not.—BESS—"Somebody passed a counterfeit dime on Bob a year ago, and he hasn't been able to get rid of it since."

MAIDEN AUNT (horrified)—"What! Does that young man never go to church, then?"—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Several Differences.—The ball had gone over the railings, as balls will in suburban gardens, and a small but unabashed batsman appeared at the front door to ask for it.

Then appeared an irate father.

"How dare you show yourself at my house? How dare you ask for your ball? Do you know you nearly killed one of my children with it?"

"But you've got ten children," said the logical lad, "and I've only got one baseball."—*Chicago News.*

Canny Finance.—A man from the north of Scotland was on holiday in Glasgow. On Sunday evening he was walking along Argyll Street when he came upon a contingent of the Salvation Army, and a collection-bag was thrust in front of his nose. He dropt a penny into it.

Turning up Queen Street, he encountered another contingent of the Salvation Army, and again a smiling "lass" held a collection-bag in front of him.

"Na, na!" he said. "I gied a penny tae a squad o' your folk roon' the corner jist the noo."

"Really?" said the lass. "That was very good of you. But, then, you can't do a good thing too often. And besides, you know, the Lord will repay you a hundredfold."

"Aweel," said the cautious Scot, "we'll jist wait till the first transaction's feenished before we start the second."—*London Tit-Bits.*

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Next!—Miles Poindexter has launched his boom for president. Now that's over. —*Detroit News.*

Latest Little Fad.—Bathing has become quite popular with the social set.—*Albany, Ala., News-Argus.*

Solemn Thoughts.—If you see an editor who pleases everybody, there will be a glass plate over his face and he will not be standing up.—*Thomasville Times.*

A Helping Hand.—Gentleman (slightly dazed after falling off bus)—"Where am I?"

Gutter Merchant—" 'Ere y'are, sir—map o' London, one penny."—*London Blighty.*

No Place Like It.—"Some families," said Uncle Eben, "would be a whole lot happier if dey didn't keep tryin' to put too much jazz in 'Home, Sweet Home.' "—*Washington Star.*

How They Got By.—"It's a mighty good thing," said Uncle Eben, "dat de Ten Commandments was handed down direct, instead of bein' 'bliged to go through de hands of a lot of committees."—*Washington Star.*

William the Woodsman.—Speaking of trees cut down by the ex-Kaiser, we are convinced of one that he has felled, and that is the family tree of the house of Hohenzollern.—(*Windsor*) *Border Cities Star.*

As the Poet Might Now Remark

We are living, we are living,
In a grand and awful time!
And a quarter we are giving
For things not worth a dime!
—(*Windsor*) *Border Cities Star.*

These Changed Times.—"I hear your son is determined to marry an actress."

"Yes."

"Permit me to condole with you."

"Condole? That stuff's out of date. Why, she makes $10,000 a week in the movies."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

Multitudinous Brain Fag.—"You don't mean to tell me you ever doubt the wisdom of the majority?"

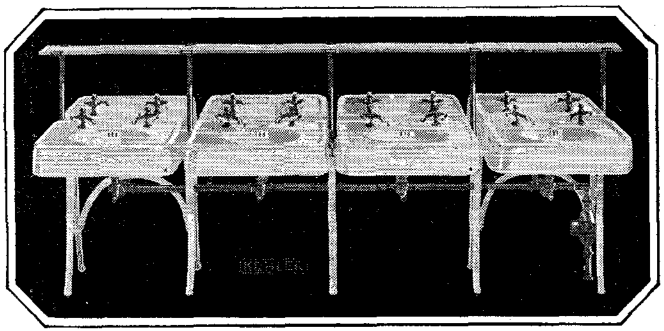
"Well," responded Senator Sorghum with deliberation, "what is a majority? In many instances it is only a large number of people who have got tired out trying to think for themselves and have decided to accept somebody else's opinion."—*Washington Star.*

Self-Defense.—In a crowded omnibus a stout woman vainly endeavored to get her fare out of the pocket of her cloak, which was tightly buttoned as a precaution against pickpockets.

After she had been working in vain for some minutes, a gentleman seated on her right said, "Please allow me to pay your fare."

The lady declined with some acerbity, and recommenced her attacks on the pocket.

After these had continued for some little time her fellow passenger said, "You really must let me pay your fare. You have already undone my braces three times, and I can not stand it any longer."—*London Tit-Bits.*



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"C. A. B.," Denver, Colo.—"Can the old prophecies of Mother Shipton, or prophecies credited to her, at all events, be obtained complete anywhere, and if so, where and from whom?"

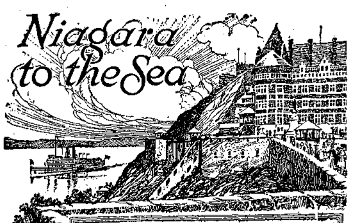
Mother Shipton was reputed an English prophetess, of the time of Henry VIII. She was first heard from in 1641, when "The Prophecie of Mother Shipton" was published anonymously in London. In 1862 Charles Hindley reprinted a life of Mother Shipton, originally published by Richard Heady (London, 1684). He added some doggerel of his own and wound up with the prophecy that the world would come to an end in 1881. In 1873 Mr. Hindley acknowledged that the verses were a hoax. W. H. Harrison published "Mother Shipton Investigated" in London in 1881.

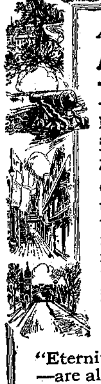
"M. F.," Toronto, Canada.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of *Doge* (of Venice), and its equivalent in modern English, *magistrate* or what not?"

Doge, pronounced *doj*—*o* as in *go*—is derived from the Latin *"dux,"* a leader. The *doge* was the elective chief magistrate, holding princely rank, in the republics of Genoa and Venice. The government of Venice has been described as "an elective monarchy," the "King or Doge possessing in early times at least as much independent authority as many other European sovereigns." "Chief Magistrate" would, however, be a suitable description. "Duke" is also derived from "dux" (through the French "duc") and is occasionally used as the equivalent of "Doge." In 1437 the Doge obtained a diploma of investiture from the Emperor creating him "Duke of Treviso," etc. Doges several times attempted to make the office hereditary. In 1361 the Doge was required to abdicate when asked to do so, but was not allowed to resign on his own account.

Classified Columns

TRAVEL





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